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Price twenty pence

Fares help for London discounted

The Government may provide extra cash to maintain concessionary fares for pensioners in London, but there will be no help to the Greater London Council to lessen the impact of a proposed doubling of general fares next March. Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC, said that could mean that a quarter of the capital bus services would have to be cut.

Gill may sue over payoff

Mr Jack Gill, former managing director of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation, seems set to sue the company over his £560.000 compensation payment for loss of office. ACC shareholders await the decision of a High Court action attempting to block the payment Page 17

Pick the top unit trust

Beat the investment experts. Unit trusts worth £100, and a chance to put your views on investment on television are the prizes awaiting the winner of *The Times* Unit Trust Competition being launched this week in conjunction with the *Money Programme* on BBC 2 Television Page 18

UK blamed for De Lorean flop

De Lorean, the Belfast car company, failed to raise £6.2m in the United States partly because of delays caused by the British Government, Mr John De Lorean, who founded the company, said Page 17

France defends arms sale

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, said Washington was disappointed about the French Government's decision to sell arms to Nicaragua. But M Charles Hernu, the French Defence Minister explained that France sold the arms to make Nicaragua less dependent on Russia and Cuba Page 4

Games ban on Servicemen

The Government banned British Servicemen from competing in the world biathlon championships in the Soviet Union next month. As Britain's squad contains only Servicemen, no team will be sent. The British Ski Federation criticized the ban, a further reprisal against the Russians for the invasion of Afghanistan Page 3

New chief for Guinness Peat

Mr Alastair Morton, former British National Oil Corporation chief, has been appointed chief executive of Guinness Peat, the troubled industrial and commodity group. Mr Edmund Dell remains chairman of the group, which is expected to announce poor first half profit figures next month Page 17

Kitson allowed consular visit

The British Consul in Johannesburg is being granted access to Mr Steven Kitson, the British citizen detained by South African security police. Page 5

Car sales revival

There was an end of year boost in British car sales. The December total of 56,330, was 10.5 per cent higher than December, 1980. The effect of the recession on car sales is believed to be dwindling Page 17 and back page

Steel jobs protest

The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation ordered an overtime ban from February 7 in protest at job cuts and the refusal of a pay award. The union claims extra workers will have to be hired to maintain production Page 2

Snow brings chaos, and more on the way

By John Witherow

More blizzards were forecast last night as much of central and southern England and Wales disappeared beneath a coast to coast carpeting of snow, bringing the familiar chaos to roads, railways and airports.

Towns were cut off and hundreds of roads, including stretches of motorway, were blocked in freezing temperatures as blizzards swept across the country, bringing snow drifts up to 8ft deep. Airports closed, trains were cancelled and roads became littered with abandoned vehicles.

The overnight snow will be followed by drier weather today. The south coast is expected to be clear by this evening, but temperatures are likely to remain below freezing over the weekend and there remains the likelihood of more snow in southern England next week.

Most spokesmen agreed the weather was worse than last month's cold spell. Some spoke of the most hazardous conditions since the winter of 1963. Wales and the West were especially badly hit, with towns such as Torquay, Weymouth, Carmarthen and Aberystwyth cut off by snow drifts.

Five passengers spent last night on a heated train stranded in deep snow near Tywyn, on the Merioneth coast. Earlier a relief engine had found its way blocked by a 10ft drift about a mile from the stranded train. The other passengers were rescued, despite what BR described as deplorable conditions, but it was decided it would be safer for the five to stay on the train.

In Scotland, which largely avoided the snow, temperatures at Grantown-on-Spey in the Highlands fell early yesterday to −26.8C, just a fraction above the lowest temperature of −27.2C recorded at Braemar in 1895.

The snowfalls began on Thursday night, with up to 9in settling south of a line between Anglesey and the Wash. Those who attempted to get to work faced at best short delays and at worst dangerous conditions. Drivers in Wales were warned by the police: "It is a matter of life and death. If anyone goes out in these conditions they must expect the worst possible consequences."

One man drowned when his fishing boat capsized in a gale off Sunderland and two people were killed when their car skidded and was in collision with a lorry in Portsmouth. In the Irish Republic, five members of a family on a duck-shooting expedition were feared lost when they disappeared in snowstorms. Mr Thomas Walsh, his two teenage sons, his brother Patrick and his son, were in a small boat which was washed up empty on the shore of Lake Tacumshin, co Wexford.

Many schools failed to open and well over 10,000 homes in Cornwall and Wales had their electricity supplies cut as snow brought down power lines.

Although conditions improved in some areas yesterday as the snow eased, police in Hampshire and the Thames Valley said last night the weather was deteriorating again and advised people to stay at home.

The Automobile Association said: "At some time or another all of Britain's 225,000 miles of road were affected—most of them very badly. No sooner were roads cleared and gritted than they drifted up again. People spent half the day crawling to work and the other half creeping back again."

It was the worst day of the winter, with thousands of minor accidents and huge delays in rush-hour traffic in almost every big town and city affected by snow, the AA said.

The RAC commented that many roads in the South became impassable, with ski slopes on the South Downs. Patrols in Wiltshire and the Cotswolds reported hundreds of roads closed.

Sport hit again

Only 14 football matches in England and Scotland remained last night. The three in the English first division include the top of the table game between Ipswich Town and Manchester United; in Scotland, the undersoil heating at Ibrox Park ensured the Rangers-Celtic match.

The racing programme was lost yesterday and today and is doubtful on Monday. Today's Rugby Union game between Barbarians and the Australians was cancelled because of snow on the Cardiff Arms Park pitch. Even the indoor athletics meeting at Cosford was a casualty.

On the M4 in South Wales some motorists crossed emergency gaps in the central reservation and drove against oncoming traffic.

The AA said that despite the atrocious conditions only one motorist in six was using headlights and too few were clearing their front and rear windows adequately.

Thames Valley Police started the day advising motorists: "Don't go out unless you have to". Last night they changed to a blunt: "Don't go out."

Police were last night trying to reach up to 80 people trapped in snowdrifts on the A34 Oxford to Newbury road. Snowdrifts blocked the road at Gore Hill and the wind began to cover the scores of cars that have become stuck. Snowploughs and panda cars had also become stranded.

Hundreds of trains were cancelled, and the Western Region was especially badly hit, with one line blocked by a snow drift and timetables abandoned. Most services into Paddington were cancelled in the morning. Those which arrived were up to two hours late.

One official spoke of "massive disruption" and said the Inter-City service had virtually vanished. At Euston and St Pancras about half the Inter-City trains were cancelled.

Southern Region came off remarkably well, and although there were cancellations and delays, they were not as bad as expected. BR said the rail dispute with Aslef had not contributed greatly to their problems.

The snow closed Gatwick airport for 12 hours yesterday and Heathrow was reduced to alternating runways as they attempted to clear them. Birmingham, Bristol and Cardiff airports were also closed for a time and many flights over southern England faced long delays.

All schools in west Wales were closed. Ambulances attempting to reach isolated farmsteads were preceded by snow ploughs and Dyfed-Powys police said every main road in mid and west Wales was impassable, with drifts up to 6ft.

The snow could also be disastrous for the lambing season, with hundreds of in-lamb ewes feared lost in the drifts.

In mid-Wales a stretcher party carried an expectant mother from her remote cottage for two hours to reach hospital.

In Snowdonia most roads were closed and the recently built Britannia road bridge over the Menai Straits was closed to all high-sided vehicles and a 10mph speed limit was imposed on cars.

☐ A rapid thaw set in across much of the West Country yesterday after the blizzards had made most roads in Devon and Cornwall impassable (Craig Seton writes).

Up to 9in of snow fell in some places, especially on the moors, and winds of up to 70 mph left serious drifting. Cars were left abandoned throughout the area.

Despite the thaw some villages were still cut off on Dartmoor yesterday and roads around Okehampton were still impassable.

Continued on back page, col 6



Cold constable: A snow-covered policeman at his post in London

The Pru pays for sex bias

By Lucy Hodges

A test case which could eventually affect other insurance companies was settled yesterday by the Prudential Corporation, which promised a court that it would no longer discriminate against women in one of its sickness policies.

The Prudential, the country's largest insurance company, agreed to pay Mrs Valerie Turner, aged 40, £500 in damages and £300 in costs. Mrs Turner, a company secretary, from Thurlstone, South Yorkshire, took the Prudential to the Mayors' and City of London County Court because for a £14 a year premium she would receive only £6 a week if she were ill, whereas a man would be paid £10 a week for the same premium.

The case was supported by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) and the Prudential settled out of court. In future, women policy holders will be paid the same benefit as men but will pay one third more than men on the premium.

Most insurance companies discriminate against women in this way, the EOC said yesterday, on the grounds that women had more odd days off work than men. "We hope the case will encourage other women who feel discriminated against to make their own claims," the commission said.

It added that there was widespread discrimination in insurance policies because the Sex Discrimination Act allowed companies to discriminate so long as they could show they had evidence on which to do so.

The Commission said that women did not suffer more from long-term illness than men and that, averaged out, both took about the same number of days off a year for illness. The insurance companies were basing their policies on evidence which was out of date, and the commission hoped the case would highlight the discrimination and lead to more test cases.

"It is only if someone challenges the data that we will get any further ahead," the EOC said. Yesterday's test case affects only about 1,000 women.

The Life Assurance Association said statistics showed that more claims were made by women and that that had to be recognized. "Of course, if the picture alters in the future, things might change in favour of women," he added.

Personal investment finance, pages 18 and 19

Poland: The official view

'Martial law saves Poland from chaos'

The Polish authorities have given their first full official account of how they dealt with the first round of resistance to the imposition of martial law last month. The account, reported from Warsaw by Reuter news agency, was compiled by PAP, the official Polish news agency.

Mr Boguslaw Stachura, the Deputy Interior Minister, told a parliamentary committee that the crackdown on Solidarity had transformed the country. Poland was strike-free for the first time since July 1980, PAP quoted him as saying.

Mr Stachura said nine strikers died in clashes with security forces in the early days of the emergency and 5,067 people were still in detention. But he said martial law rescued Poland from the threat of armed chaos and claimed "society sighed with relief" after it was declared on December 13.

"For most citizens, decisive improvement of public order is welcome compensation for all the inconveniences", he said. "At present, we note no serious activities by opponents of the socialist state."

PAP said the committee adopted a resolution, with three abstentions, praising martial law, but did not elaborate. Mr Stachura gave a vivid account of fighting last month between striking coal miners and militiamen at the Wujek pit in Katowice province in which eight workers were shot dead.

He said the militia were encircled by hundreds of people armed with "axes, chains, red-hot metal rods, gases and explosives" and opened fire to avoid being overwhelmed. Forty-nine miners and 41 militiamen were injured in the confrontation.

Mr Stachura said another person died when militia and troops broke up a demonstration in Gdansk in the first week of martial law. Force was used to break strikes at Gdansk shipyards, at the Ursus tractor plant in Warsaw and at three steel mills, including one in Katowice province.

Mr Stachura singled out the Katowice, Gdansk, Szczecin, Warsaw, Wroclaw, Lublin and Gorzov regions as being the worst affected by strikes after the emergency. The last of the 199 recorded strikes, at the Piast mine in Katowice province, ended on December 28.

The minister claimed there were no protest strikes in most parts of the country and, in factories where they occurred, only 10 per cent of workers joined in, he said.

He blamed what he called Solidarity extremists for whipping up resistance. Mr Stachura repeated the authorities' explanation that martial law was imposed because Solidarity was gearing up for an armed confrontation with the Communist Party.

While soldiers secured control of Polish radio and television and cut telephone links, 5,906 activists of the union and the KOR and KPN dissident movements were rounded up. People chosen for arrest were those whose activities suggested they would imperil "the interests of security and the defence capability of the state" if they remained free.

Mr Stachura said 839 detainees had been freed for humanitarian reasons and he denied dissident charges that those still held were tortured or ill-treated. Those interned were held at converted rest centres where they enjoyed considerable freedom of movement and could organize cultural activities, he claimed.

Mr Stachura said that although martial law had been a success, it would be wrong to think that "anti-socialist forces have been completely defeated and are no longer dangerous".

Military rule would be relaxed as things got better and stability improved, he said. "At present, we are going to enforce full respect for martial law regulations and persons who violate these regulations will be punished." He praised members of the security forces and ministry officials for their "selflessness, discipline and prudence".

Martial law courts had been ordered to deal swiftly with almost 33,000 people facing charges, most of them minor, brought under martial law provisions.

Mr Stachura said union protest had become minimal. Such activity "amounts essentially to circulation of leaflets. The techniques used for that purpose are primitive and the number of copies limited, which suggests that these are actions by individuals or small groups of people". He condemned "malicious and fantastic gossip" about the death toll and the number of detainees.—Reuter.

Other Polish news, page 4

Spain to lift its Gibraltar blockade

By David Spanier

Britain and Spain agreed yesterday that all the restrictions imposed by Madrid against Gibraltar will be lifted on April 20 to coincide with the opening of negotiations between the two countries on the future of the Rock.

The decision, which had been widely expected but remained in doubt until the last moment in case the Spanish changed their minds, brings to an end the blockade against the Rock imposed in 1969.

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister, said after his talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street, that yesterday's agreement "opened a new chapter in understanding in Anglo-Spanish relations". But he made clear at a press conference that the restrictions against Gibraltar had been "suspended", rather than cancelled, pending Spain's final objective which was, as he termed it, "restitution of Spanish sovereignty and territorial integrity".

Mrs Thatcher on her part spoke of "cooperation, friendship, freedom and democracy" in referring to the future of Anglo-Spanish relations. Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, who negotiated the Lisbon agreement in April, 1980, resolving the deadlock on Gibraltar, described yesterday's settlement as "a victory for common sense".

The negotiations, which will be opened by Lord Carrington and Señor José Pedro Perez-Llorca, his Spanish opposite number in Lisbon, will cover all aspects of the Gibraltar problem, but with no fixed agenda. Señor Calvo Sotelo said that both governments now had the political will to take the measures necessary to overcome their differences.

On the purely technical side, this means allowing Spaniards to stay overnight on the Rock, as well as removing restrictions covering employment.

☐ The influential conservative Popular Alliance party of Spain this evening welcomed the opening of the frontier as a "good, and positive" step provided it was understood by Britain to be within the framework of negotiations intended to resolve the issue of sovereignty (Richard Wigg reports from Madrid)

The Socialists, Spain's main opposition party, reacted rather cautiously. A party spokesman indicated that the Socialists were particularly interested to hear how Britain would keep to its "counter concessions".

An open frontier permitting normal trade would clearly be of great benefit to both Gibraltar and mainland Spain, Sir Joshua Hassan, the Chief Minister of Gibraltar, told Spain's Radio Nacional tonight.

But he added: "This generation of Gibraltarians, for many reasons to my mind, will not agree to the Spanish sovereignty claim: I cannot believe that this generation will want to live under the Spanish flag. But who knows about the future Leading article, page 7



Boycott: the strain shows on his arrival home.

The question mark over Boycott's Test future

By Our Sports Staff

Geoff Boycott, master batsman, flew into snowy Britain yesterday, forced by ill health to quit England's cricket tour of India. It seems unlikely that the 41-year-old Yorkshireman will be called upon by his country again.

His departure from Calcutta on Thursday night was surrounded by controversy. His fellow players were upset when he absented himself from the field in the fourth Test match, complaining of being unwell, only to play golf while they were fielding.

Boycott, wearing an England blazer and no overcoat, dismissed this when he spoke in London. He said he had not been well for the past three weeks. "I've had a couple of bouts where I have been really poorly. I have hardly eaten for the past five days. I have lost weight and I'm tired".

He said he would see his doctor at the weekend and then "may go and spend a few days at a health farm to buck me up a bit".

Boycott has faced storms in the past but he has ridden them because of his outstanding ability as his country's best opening batsman. Age is no longer on his side, however, and he might have been discarded at the end of last season had he not made 137 in the final Test against Australia at the Oval.

He was selected to visit the subcontinent, having rejected previous offers to tour under Tony Lewis and Tony Greig because of a worry about his health. Two days before Christmas his career reached its ultimate pinnacle when he overtook Sir Garfield Sobers's record Test aggregate of 8,032 runs.

If that was a long time coming, his fall from eminence has been dramatic. Since he scored 105, his twenty-second Test century, in Delhi, to pass the record, nothing has gone right for him.

Only hours after the Christmas celebrations the Indian food and climate, about which he has grumbled since he arrived in the country on November 5, took a heavy toll. Boycott missed a sight-seeing trip to the Taj Mahal because of a high temperature, but despite advice to rest he played in the fourth Test, which began in Calcutta on New Year's Day.

Doctors took tests and pronounced him fit but scores of

Continued on back page, col 1

Woman jailed as son is left outside court

A mother was jailed yesterday for stealing goods valued at £109. Her son aged three and a half waited outside the court during the hearing.

In spite of pleas by the defence that her son would suffer the most traumatic experience if his mother went to prison, Joy Heath, aged 22, of Black Prince Road, Kennington, was sentenced to six months.

The judge, sentencing her at Knightsbridge Crown Court, said: "A suspended sentence was passed on you in 1980, but that has not deterred you. You have a bad record. Everything has been done to help you and you have thrown it all away."

The child was taken by his mother's solicitor to Lambeth social services department. He was returned home to a man with whom the council said the mother had been living for some time.

Setting the workrate for your secretary

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Jan 8

How many pages of cleanly typed copy should a competent secretary produce on an average working day?

What appears to be a harmonized European formula for calculating a regular quota has been provided by the Court of Auditors of the EEC in its report for the financial year 1980, published today.

The formula decided by the court is:

$$\frac{120\ \text{spm} \times 480\ \text{mpd}}{1{,}800\ \text{spp}} = 32\text{A4ppd}$$

(where spm is "strokes per minute", mpd is "minutes per day", spp is "strokes per page", ppd is "pages per day", the pages being A4 comprising 30 lines of 60 strokes each.

Being humane, however, the court has decided it would be wrong to expect every typist to produce 32 pages a day. It has allowed a 25 per cent reduction in this total so that secretaries can find the time to do those things which secretaries need to do when they are not typing. Thus the court—which points out it has no typing pool of its own—feels a reasonable production rate per secretary is 24 pages a day.

To its obvious dismay, however, the court has found that European institutions do not employ secretaries capable of pounding machines at anything like the necessary number of strokes per minute. The 180 typists at the Commission in Brussels have the best performance, turning out 494,000 neatly typed A4 sheets a year between them. But that represents only 17 sheets per typist per working day.

Bottom of the institution league table are the 166 typists at the Parliament Secretariat General in Luxembourg. They produce a miserly average of just seven sheets a day each. The other daily averages per secretary are: Commission in Luxembourg, 15; Court of Justice, 16; Council, 13; and Economic and Social Committee, 12.

The court says that it is aware of the difficulties due to fluctuations in the volume of work and high staff turnover. Nevertheless it "requests the institutions to provide some explanation for this low output, which appears hard to reconcile with the principles of sound management of staff appropriations".

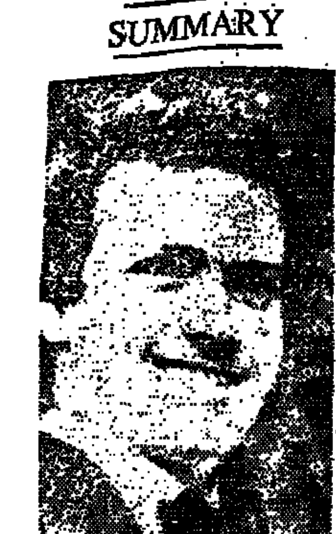
Parliament, in an annex to the report, promises to try harder. The Council protests that there are only 189 working days in its year and that anyway only 133 of its 196 secretaries are "available for typing *clean copies*".

The Commission produces rival figures as well to conclude that its secretaries really type 19 sheets a day each on average, and explains the slowness in part to the fact that "texts . . . are couched in unusual language using a very varied terminology . . . even when working in the mother tongue dictionaries are usually essential".

A senior secretary at *The Times* took 5½ mins (5 mins 33 secs to be precise) to type an A4 page. At a conservative estimate this represents 1,680 strokes. The formula decided by the court was 120 spm, which would represents 660 strokes.

The Editor's office manager comments: Working from clean copy, it would not be unreasonable to expect a typist to produce an A4 page of 60 lines every 15 minutes (i.e. 60 lines x 60 strokes = 3,600 strokes). This would allow for fresh paper and carbons but not for other distractions.

NEWS IN SUMMARY


Mr Stephen Carleton: Second IRA killing this year.

UDR man is shot dead in Belfast

A part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment was murdered by the IRA in Belfast yesterday shortly after going to work at a petrol station of which he had recently been appointed manager (our *Belfast Correspondent* writes).

Three killers drove to the filling station in a green Cavalier car. Two of them shot Mr Stephen Carleton six times in the head and body killing him instantly. Mr Carleton, aged 25, of Burleigh Drive, Carrickfergus, co Antrim, was married with a young son.

The gunmen abandoned the Cavalier, which had been hijacked, in Hopefield Avenue and escaped in another car. The killing is the second by the IRA this year. A booby trap car bomb attack in Newcastle severely injured a UDR member and killed his friend.

□ Efforts to find a joint prospective Unionist candidate for the Belfast seat held by the late Mr Robert Bradford are unlikely to come to fruition.

Mr Bradford, who was murdered by IRA terrorists last year, is known to have favoured unity between the two parties. His widow, Mrs Norah Bradford, has invited Mr James Molyneaux, the Official Unionist leader, and the Rev Ian Paisley, of the Democratic Unionists, to a meeting on Monday to consider the matter.

Dearer beer and cigarettes

Imperial Tobacco, Britain's biggest tobacco manufacturer, is raising its prices and a packet of 20 cigarettes will go up by 2p (Derek Harris writes). It blames higher costs for the rises, which will be effective from February 8.

Beer price rises, amounting to 4p on a pint at the bar for all draught beer except mild, are being put through on Monday by Ind Coope, part of Allied Breweries, in East Anglia and the south of England.

Death grant rise delay attacked

Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for Ayrshire, South, said yesterday that the delay in announcing a change in the death grant, which has stood at £30 since 1967, was prolonging the agony for many old people.

He said that clear and unequivocal promises were given in Parliament that a decision would be made before Christmas.

Swan & Edgar shuts today

Today is the last day of trading for the Swan & Edgar department store, in Piccadilly Circus, one of the great Victorian landmarks of central London.

The fate of the building, which is listed, is still uncertain. Debenhams has refused to disclose the name of the new leaseholder.

TV dispute ends

Journalists at STV, the Glasgow-based commercial television company, have returned to work after assurances that a claim by editors earning £18,000 a year for increases of up to £5,000 will be examined in detail. News and sports programmes were blacked out.

Steel union bans all overtime from next month

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The largest steel union last night ordered an overtime ban to start in a month's time. It claimed the action could force the British Steel Corporation to hire thousands of extra workers to maintain production.

A meting of the executive of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation decided to impose the ban in protest at further job cuas planned by the corporation, and the management's refusal to make a national pay award this year. The union has also been angered by BSC's decision not to introduce a reduced working week from this month.

BSC gave a warning last night that the overtime ban could jeopardize jobs and lead to plant closures. Mr Peter Broxham, the corporation's director of industrial relations, said that even partial support from the workforce could damage the "fragile recovery in the order position".

The union's leaders claim that large amounts of overtime are being worked in BSC plants as a result of the big redundancy programme which has seen 93,000 jobs disappear over the last two years.

The corporation this year wants to shed a further 15,000 jobs out of the current 106,000 workforce. Mr William Sirs, ISTC gesneral secretary, said last night: "Our priority is to save jobs, and the overtime ban may well force BSC to recruit.

"The reason we have given notice of the ban from February 7 instead of introducing it immediately is to give BSC time to recruit as many men as best they can", Mr Sirs said. He added that up to 10,000 new workers might be needed to maintain current production.

He believed that morale at BSC was "very low, and the management have been treating the workforce in the most appalling manner. Now the workers have said 'enough is enough' and we are going to stand our ground."

Union leaders are unhappy with the local self-funding pay deals which the corporation has offered this year instead of a national award. They object to the fact that they are to be treated as one-year bonuses and will not be consolidated into basic rates for next year's pay negotiations.

The union also believes that those plants which agree to large job losses will benefit most rfom the local productivity settlements and has therefore also called a ban from February 7 on negotiations covering flexibility and improved working methods.

Mr Sirs and his executive were particularly scathing about the corporation's refusal to introduce the 39-hour working week from the beginning of this month. The inquiry team headed by Lord Lever of Manchester, which brought an end to the 13-week national steel strike in 1980, recommended the introduction of the shorter week and an agreement was signed by both the union and RSC.

BSC is hoping this year to halve last year's £668m losses and is aiming at least to break even next year.

BR invites unions to talks on rail strike

By Our Labour Reporter

British Rail last night invited its three unions to a meeting on Monday for fresh talks aimed at averting next week's threatened two-day train drivers' strike.

The meeting was called after the National Union of Railwaymen, which has accepted flexible rostering for most of its members, adopted a militant stance over BR's refusal to give a 3 per cent pay rise to 500 drivers.

That payment is being denied to the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen because it has refused to accept the new rostering. The NUR drivers are party to the same negotiating agreement as Aslef members and are therefore also being refused the increase.

The white-collar Transport Salaried Staff's Association will also attend Monday's meeting, but last night it was not certain that Aslef leaders were prepared to go to BR with the other two unions.

Mr Raymond Buckton, Aslef's general secretary, told BR that his nine-man executive would have to be consulted and he could not say until Monday morning whether the union would attend.

His union has not been prepared to enter negotiations on flexible rostering, replacing the standard eight-hour day with shifts of seven to nine hours, until BR agrees to pay the 3 per cent award due from the beginning of this week.

Aslef has called for a strike on Wednesday and Thursday and officials were taking heart last night from the NUR decision to press for the payment to be made to its drivers. The executive has, in effect, lined up with Aslef in claiming that the 3 per cent should be treated separately from productivity negotiations.

□ Union leaders representing 54,000 Ford manual workers yesterday agreed formally to notify the company of acceptance of a 7.4 per cent pay deal linked to a five-point efficiency programme. Sixteen of Ford's 24 plants had voted in favour of the offer, but 10,000 workers at Halewood, Merseyside, have been on strike for five days.

Union negotiators are hoping that the Halewood men and 1,600 Swansea transmission plant workers will call off their strikes this weekend.

□ A flat-rate increase of £14.26 a week is being sought by the 100,000 administrative and clerical staff in the National Health Service from April 1 (Our Health Services Correspondent writes).

Sealink inquiry sought

By Robert Jones

Mr John Newman, assistant general secretary of the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association, the union whose strike has halted British Rail's Sealink ferries, said yesterday that an independent investigation should be made into Sealink's plans for its services.

An independent chairman should be appointed to examine the company's plans, port by port, because Sealink "cannot be trusted", he said.

Sealink was being mismanaged, with services being withdrawn or cut back arbitrarily. The company had embarked on a campaign of drastic cuts which it had no intention of discussing with the officers.

"This week it is the turn of Harwich and Newhaven, but who knows where the axe is going to fall next", he said.

The officers' strike was precipitated by the announcement on Monday that Sealink was pulling out of the Newhaven to Dieppe route and making 240 officers and men redundant. Seamen on the Senlac ferry at Newhaven began a sit-in. Because the vessel is in the only suitable berth, sailings from Newhaven to Dieppe have stopped.

On Wednesday night, after more redundancies had been announced at Harwich, the officers' union decided on a strike against all Sealink ships.

There were no sailings yesterday to Ireland from Holyhead, Fishguard or Stranraer and no British Sealink services on cross-Channel routes. However, scheduled sailings by Sealink's French, Belgian and Dutch partners coped with the light traffic usual at this time of year.

The National Union of Seamen, which has given full support to the Senlac sit-in, has not yet decided whether to strike. Since the officers have stopped all British-owned Sealink ferries, there would be little point in the seamen joining the action at this stage.

□ Sealink services between Larne and Stranraer have been suspended indefinitely because of the strike.

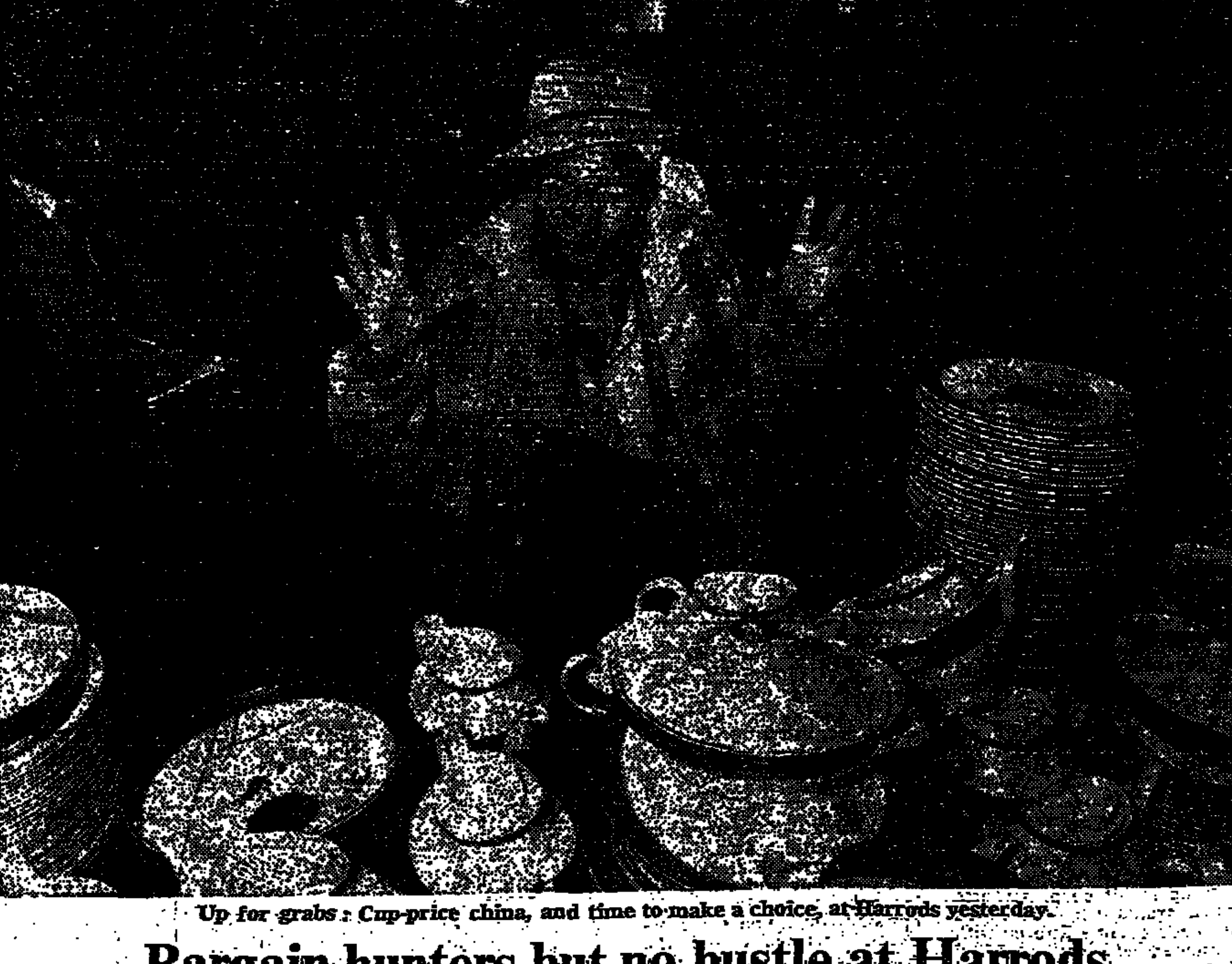
PARENTS BACK TEACHER

Mr Wayne Williams, the teacher suspended from duty at Llanidloes High School, in mid Wales after the granting of a High Court injunction, was defended yesterday by a parent, Mr John Griffiths, whose wife is secretary of the parent-teacher association.

He said: "The whole affair is a scandal and a clear case of injustice and intolerance". He said his wife and other parents supported his views. "Parents feel aggrieved at the way children's education is being disrupted.

Mr Williams, a former chairman of the Welsh Language Society, was sent to prison last year for conspiring to damage broadcasting equipment. He was freed two days before Christmas after being told by Powys County Council that he could have his job back.

But parents were granted the injunction earlier this week. He has been suspended from duty until the High Court hears the parents' objections to his teaching their children.


Up for grabs: Cup-price china, and time to make a choice, at Harrods yesterday.

Bargain hunters but no bustle at Harrods

Yesterday's bad weather helped rather than hindered what is traditionally the fastest and most furious retailing in Britain, the first day of Harrods' sale (Robin Young writes). The Knightsbridge store is usually besieged by thousands of impatient bargain hunters who begin to gather in the early morning. In yesterday's heavy snow each entrance had mustered barely a porch-full of people by 9 am, when the management counted down the final seconds to opening time by loudspeaker.

The phalanx of security men, usually required to save the relentless surge of shoppers from trampling one another to death at the foot of the escalators, this time held them back just long enough to fill the foyer for photographers. The rush of customers up the escalators was much less impressive than the earlier invasion by the 6,000 sales staff required to cope with them. In the sale of china on the third floor dinner service hunters were able to race along the counters gathering plates by the armful without breaking thousands of pounds of crockery in ill tempered collision with competitors.

The first arrivals in the television and radio department even had the luxury of a few moments' thought before deciding which shop-soiled model with remote control and Teletext they would buy for £495, with £200 off. A regular customer in the 18-plus fitting rooms for larger women's dresses said she had never had three assistants and a fitting room to herself at the sale before. "On the other hand, I spent three times as much as I intended as a result." In men's wear the queues, which usually make the gangways impassable, were quite short, but the cashiers were never idle. "Things are going much more swiftly and smoothly than usual", one supervisor commented. "We have actually got time for once to watch out that no one is slipping off in an unpaid-for new cashmere overcoat. Takings seem to be well on target."

In women's swimwear the fitting room curtains had been removed for security. But the usual mêlée, which might have caused some unintended exposure, was missing. At 10.15 there were just three customers in the department, and decorum was preserved. The store aimed to take more than £5m by closing time, and indications were that despite the worst the weather could do the target was likely to be achieved.

The big freeze worsens

Shoppers will feel the pinch

By a Staff Reporter

Shoppers for fresh vegetables will be among the first to feel the economic impact of yesterday's harsh weather. The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Bureau revised its Thursday bulletin of fresh produce prices and said that sprouts would cost up to 35p a pound, compared with the range of 18p to 24p quoted in the bulletin.

Many home-grown fresh vegetables cost at least half as much again as they did in the milder conditions of a year ago, but some produce, mainly imported, costs the same as last year. Cabbage, which resists frost better than most vegetables, costs the same as a year ago.

Home-grown cauliflowers are almost unobtainable, and the country is relying on imports, which cost at least 50p each. Carrots cost at least 20p, compared with about 10p a year ago, and potatoes are being increasingly affected by frost damage, which may lead to internal damage which cannot be seen until they are sliced.

An official of the bureau, which is financed by traders, said: "Things seem to be a lot more expensive in Scotland. Potatoes are getting frozen on the lorries taking them to the stores as well as in the stores".

Mr Alan Jackson, deputy president of the National Farmers' Union, said that the unusually harsh weather would cut lamb supplies in the spring. "It will have some effect on the lambing percentage because of the condition of the ewes", he said from his farm near Ponteland, Northumberland.

"It is becoming very expensive for livestock farmers in terms of feed, but it is early days yet to estimate exactly what the effect will be. The fact that these conditions are continuing on such a wide scale means that we are thinking of the possibility of asking for government assistance".

□ Housewives faced with freezing milk on the doorstep today should spare a thought for milkmen struggling to deliver it and the dairies trying to collect it from farms and distribute it (Frances Gibb writes).

Mr Frank Attenborough, district manager for Express Dairies, said yesterday: "It's the worst for 45 years. We are still waiting for the cream lorry to come up from Devon. It should have been here by 5 am but we have not found it and nor has the creamery."

The missing consignment represented the total cream supply for all Express Dairies' customers in London, including hotels and other catering establishments.

The Cooperative Retail Services dairy in west London had not received any of its milk supply from Somerset and was relying on stock. One of its milkmen said his round had taken five hours instead of the usual two.

Some bottling plants faced a shortage of milk and asked the Milk Marketing Board for extra supplies. The board said that the first priority was to satisfy the liquid milk market and then manufacturers dealing with the most valuable products such as cheese.


A Trident airliner being de-iced at Heathrow.

Abandoned sport fixtures lose millions for clubs

By Staff Reporters

Association football, rugby and racing have been equally affected by the snow, ice and floods, but the financial effects of postponements and cancellations vary greatly from sport to sport.

Football clubs, with their large overhead expenses, are the worst affected. At least six clubs in the lower divisions, including Halifax and Tranmere, faced acute financial difficulties before the latest bad weather.

Overall, 211 Football League games had been put off this season before today. Stockport County, Darlington and Rochdale have not played at home for six weeks.

Over Christmas the total loss of gate money is estimated at £1m. Luton Town, for instance, lost £10,000 from the postponement of one game, normally one of the most lucrative of the season.

Attendances over the last four weeks at league matches totalled 687,000, compared with 2.1 million for the same period last year. The lowest total gate of the season was 446,000, on December 5.

Matches postponed from a Saturday rarely attract an equivalent crowd when played in midweek and sponsorship is often lost as well. Moreover, even where matches have been played attendances have been affected. In addition some clubs are having to increase their debts to pay wages.

Racing has also been badly affected. With the abandonment of today's three meetings at Sandown, Haydock and Warwick, 57 fixtures have been lost and a total of £725,950 in prize money. If the freeze-up continues the industry could be faced with double the amount of losses usually caused by hard winter weather.

The financial effects on race courses, however, are generally much less serious than those on football clubs. Mr Mark Kershaw, clerk of the course at Kempton Park, said: "We would have been lucky to attract a crowd of more than 3,500 today and on that we would have about broken even. Cancellation means that we have lost about £1,000 for the printing of race cards and a bit more for other incidentals".

Racing is entering the season of the big money events and its fortunes depend on the weather over the next three months. If it is good the year's outturn might still be not much below normal; if bad, losses could be the most serious for some time.

The loss of today's leading Rugby Union fixture between the Barbarians and the touring Australians at Cardiff will have affected all four home countries financially, as the takings are split.

Leading clubs may lose about £1,500 when a game is cancelled because of the weather. No comparison can be made with the overheads of professional football clubs, and rugby clubs would hope to get by on bar takings from alternative social fixtures, hire of rooms, club draws and competitions.

Much depends on whether fixtures lost are at home or away. When Leicester, England's leading club, cancelled last month's home game with Bristol it would have lost about £1,000 in gate money, £250 in bar takings and the money offered by the match sponsor.

Northampton, a neighbouring club, less happily placed financially, owing to a relative lack of playing success, is believed to have lost £3,000 to £4,000 in December because of the weather.

One way of recovering such a sum could be success in the John Player Cup, but club treasurers cannot budget on that. Nor, in view of its own commitments, is the Rugby Football Union well placed for making loans to member clubs.

Rugby League clubs are losing up to £1,000 a match because of the postponements.

Insurers and councils count cost

By Staff Reporters

Insurance companies will have to pay out many millions when the claims from Yorkshire flood victims roll in. "It is too early to say what the final total will be", the British Insurance Association said.

But claims after the floods in January, 1978, totalled £15m and the deluge in December, 1979, in South Wales cost insurers £27m. This year's floods are considered to be worse.

Floodwater has largely receded in York but Selby is on the alert as an exceptionally high tide is due on Monday and Tuesday and will flood up the river Ouse, though it is not expected to affect York.

Most of York's historic buildings have been unaffected "but the basement of the Merchant Adventurers Hall was flooded".

Road clearance bills mount

County councils in the area which have encountered serious snow storms followed by flooding before Christmas are concerned that money put aside for emergencies on the roads caused by extreme weather will not last the winter.

Devon County Council has spent the £1m allocation it had put aside and spent an additional £100,000 on snow clearance because of the latest blizzards.

More than 720 highway workers were called out overnight to help keep roads open but Plymouth, Okehampton, Torquay and Tavistock were cut off at one stage.

Devon has more than 8,500 miles of highways to maintain, more than any authority in England, and had to concentrate on the 1,500 miles of main road.

In Cornwall the county council has spent £240,000 of its winter allocation of £400,000 while in Somerset, the county council has spent almost all of its £500,000 allocation on keeping its roads open this winter.

Last night farmers reported that on Bodmin Moor, Exmoor and Dartmoor, where conditions were still bad in spite of the thaw, they were concerned that many sheep, which could not be brought in before the blizzard struck, might have been killed.

Manchester normally budgets to spend £1.5m on the salting and gritting of roads. The Greater Manchester Council spent £2.5m in the last severe winter of 1978-79 and officials estimated yesterday that that figure would be exceeded.

In Cheshire, 30,000 tons of salt, half of the county's stock, had been used up before Christmas. The county had spent £600,000 more than its normal budget for winter contingencies before Christmas. "We are stretched to the limit", a county council spokesman said.

Lancashire County Council allocates £1.8m for winter road maintenance and a spokesman said that "severe inroads" had been made into the budget.

Science report

The beetle and an annoying teapot

By the Staff of "Nature"

Some teapots are bad pourers. As the tea leaves the spout it curls infuriatingly around the lip and drips. This is the "Coanda effect", the tendency of a flowing liquid to stick to the surface it flows over. Usually it is a nuisance, but to a certain beetle, *Goniotropis nicaraguensis*, it is a defence.

Thomas Eisner, a behavioural scientist from the University of Cornell, New York, got together with a colleague from the electrical engineering department, Daniel J. Aneshansley, to study the beetle which was known for its ability to spray attacking ants with a hot solution of hydroquinones, an extremely effective way of keeping ants at bay.

In this ability *G. nicaraguensis* is related to the bombardier beetle, which creates the hydroquinones in an explosive reaction in a kind of rocket chamber in its abdomen, squirting the offensive stuff out of an aperture at its rear end. But *G. nicaraguensis* goes one better. It has two jets, one on the left and one on the right, and can steer the fluid from either jet forward or to the side, so aiming its emissions directly at the enemy. How does it do the steering? By using the Coanda effect, Eisner and Aneshansley have shown.

Just above each gland the beetle has a tiny, curved and fluted piece of chitin (an extension of its shell). In fact this little protrusion serves to distinguish the beetle from others similar to it, and it occurred to Eisner and his colleague to investigate what it was for.

Now in a series of high speed films and electron micrographs the two researchers have shown that the beetle ejects its stream of hydroquinones onto the protrusion. The liquid curls around it (according to the Coanda effect) and leaves at an angle determined by the precise position of the gland relative to the protrusion.

One can get a similar effect with a spoon under a running tap, where a small movement of the spoon will cause a large deviation in the issuing spray. (Wear a waterproof apron when demonstrating this!)

The beetle is thus another example of the amazing flexibility of the hard substance, chitin, during the evolution of arthropods, in which it has assumed the most fantastic shapes for all kinds of purposes. Perhaps only the beaks and feathers of birds have been similarly plastic; by contrast the bone of the vertebrates has proved relatively stable.

Source: *Science* vol 215 p83 (1982).

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From yesterday's later editions

Ministers hold secret talks on the Budget

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has arranged a country house party this weekend for Treasury ministers and the Government's top economic advisers in preparation for a special Cabinet meeting where the main options for the Budget will be discussed.

Reports that the Prime Minister, who is the main protagonist for the Government's tough economic strategy, would be attending were denied.

Sir Geoffrey believes it will be an advantage for the Treasury team and its advisers to get away from Whitehall to a secret venue in the Home Counties for two days to review the effect of the Government's policies and to consider a strategy for the next two years leading up to the general election.

Last year Sir Geoffrey and Mrs Margaret Thatcher faced bitter criticism at Budget time for springing on ministers a series of decisions which the "wets" in the Cabinet considered ill-advised and likely to add unnecessarily to Britain's industrial troubles.

1,000 queue for jobs

More than 1,000 people queued for hours in the ice and snow in Glasgow hoping for one of 160 jobs at the city's Grosvenor hotel, which is reopening after being devastated by fire.

CORRECTION

The photographic caption on page 3 on January 6 showed Mr Leslie Grout, not Grant.

The photographs of a highly magnified flour mite and snowflake on the back page of *The Times* yesterday were taken from *The Invisible World*, by Alex Pomasanoff, published by Secker & Warburg at £12.50.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dlr 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.400; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon L1.4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dlr 7; Norway Kr 7.30; Oman QR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dlr 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Man cleared of Toxteth riot charges

A man who said he was bullied by the police into making a false confession was cleared yesterday at Liverpool Crown Court of seven charges connected with the riots in Toxteth last July. He had been held in custody for six months.

Mr Christopher O'Donoghue, aged 23, unemployed, of Cookson Street, Liverpool, pleaded not guilty to the charges, although he had made a statement to police admitting he took part in street violence.

Mr Jack Price, QC, for the defence, said on the third day of the trial, which lasted a week: "Mr O'Donoghue had no injuries when he was arrested but the next day, when he appeared in court, he had a black eye, the left side of his face was swollen and he had bruises on his leg and thigh".

Mr O'Donoghue said after the hearing: "I have spent six months in custody for offences that I did not commit. I think something should be done about that. I will be talking to my solicitor to see what steps we can take."

The charges that Mr O'Donoghue was found innocent of included arson, possessing offensive weapons and making an affray.

More Rampton nurses accused

Three more nurses from Rampton Hospital, Nottinghamshire, have been charged with illtreating patients after a police inquiry which began nearly three years ago. The nurses face 34 charges alleging illtreatment of 11 patients, and are to appear in court at Mansfield on February 8.

A total of 14 Rampton nurses have now been charged with offences against patients. One has been convicted, four have been cleared and the rest are awaiting trial.

Museum gains in tax deal

Three tombstones have been allocated to the British Museum and 22 Hebrew manuscripts to libraries after their acceptance in lieu of tax at a cost to the National Land Fund of £331,597.

The manuscripts, dating from the thirteenth century, go to the British Library, the Brotherton Library, Leeds, the John Rylands University Library, Manchester, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Cambridge University Library.

Telex facility to continue

Arrangements are being made to enable foreign journalists to continue to use telex facilities from Britain after the closure in March of the London Telex Office, which is losing £160,000 a year.

That was stated yesterday after a meeting between officials of British Telecom and representatives of the Foreign Press Association and the Commonwealth Press Union, which were concerned at the loss of the facility.

Radioactive load in lorry crash

A lorry carrying radioactive waste was involved in a collision yesterday outside the British Nuclear Fuels plant at Sellafield, Cumbria. But the Company said there was no contamination or risk to the public.

The driver and his companion were unhurt and continued their journey to the disposal site at Drigg, four miles away, where the waste is buried.

City plans medical help for homeless

Manchester Area Health Authority has applied for a £150,000 Government grant to set up a medical team to work with 2,000 homeless people, including tramps and down-and-outs, in the city, it was announced yesterday.

Man dies in fire

Mr David Felgate, aged 47, a farmworker, died yesterday in a fire at his home in Great Bircham, Norfolk. His mother, Mrs Edith Felgate, aged 80, was rescued from her bedroom by a postman.

Youth committed

Colin Jones, aged 17, a painter and decorator, of Millersdale Road, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, was committed yesterday by the city's magistrates to Liverpool Crown Court for sentence after he pleaded guilty to assaulting Police Constable Craig Thompson during an anti-police march last August.

Girl for Anna Ford

Miss Anna Ford, the former ITN newsreader, gave birth to a daughter late on Thursday night. Miss Ford, aged 37, married Mr Mark Boxer, the cartoonist, last November. The baby weighed 7lb 14oz.

Service athletes banned from Russian games

By Ronald Faux

British Servicemen will not be allowed to take part in the world biathlon championships in Russia next month on the orders of the Government. The ban is a further reprisal against Russia for the invasion of Afghanistan and has been agreed after discussions between the Ministry of Defence and other Government departments.

The decision in effect cnacels British participation in the premier event of this year's biathlon calendar, since all 10 members of the British senior and junior teams are soldiers or Marines.

The biathlon is one of the most demanding Olympic sports, combining cross-country skiing with marksmanship, and some of the best British hopes have been in training for five years. The World Championships are due to take place in Minsk between February 9 and 14.

The British team would have gone to Russia not as Servicemen but as civilians, sponsored by the British Ski Federation (BSF). An official of the BSF said yesterday that the Government's decision was ill-advised. The federation was still waiting to hear precisely why the Servicemen would not be allowed to go to Russia, but since other countries, including America and West Germany, would be sending a team, they saw no reason why Britain should be an exception.

Unlike the teams of other countries, the British biathlon team is made up entirely of Servicemen who have a talent for marksmanship and the time to devote eight months of the year to intensive training.

The BSF official pointed out that the federation was not being prevented from sending a team, but because of the ban it should not have a team to send.

"We are very sad that these individuals, who have been intraining for a long time, will not now be allowed to take part, especially as this year they had high hopes of doing well. These men were not going to Russia as servicemen but as sportsmen selected to represent Great Britain because they are the best at their particular sport."

The British team is training in Northern Italy. The news will be a blow to Sergeant James Wood, of the Army PT Corps, who was in the British Olympic team and came top in the recent selection races, and for Marine Bernie Shrosbree, Who came a close second. Both would have been representing Britain at the world championships.

The Ministry of Defence said last night that the decision was in line with government policy to restrict military contacts between the United Kingdom and Russia. If individuals insisted on ignoring government policy, permission to take annual leave or special unpaid leave would not be withheld unless there were overriding operational reasons that would jusify refusal.

The suggestion that individual biathletes could compete in Russia in their own time angered Mr Ian Graeme, vice-president of the BSF.

"There is no question of the government doing to us what it did to the Olympics team" he said. "That policy absolutely stinks. The Government has given its reasons for withholding permission and that is fair enough, but it is the Government's responsi bility.

"It is not going to palm that off on to us or on to individual skiers. If that is the Government decision then the British biathlon team will not be going to Russia."

The British team will continue to compete in the world cup circuit. The money saved by not taking part in the world championships will be used to allow extra competitions in the world cup.

Living in the past: Mrs Alice Rawson, aged 98, welcoming her regular visitor, Mrs Valerie Gilley, a district nurse, to the comfort of her 300-year-old cottage. Mrs Rawson lives with her daughter at the cottage, in Sandhurst, Gloucestershire, with neither tap water nor electricity. The two women use a coal-fired range for cooking and heating and get their water from a well outside. They have rejected repeated offers of an electricity supply and their only modern appliances are a battery-operated television set and a transistor radio.

Families in talks on Penlee Fund

By Craig Seton

The trustees of the Penlee lifeboat disaster fund, which now stands at £2.2m, are to meet the families of the eight dead Mousehole lifeboatmen to decide how to share the money.

The trustees met in Penzance yesterday for the first time since the Charity Commission and the Attorney General agreed that the fund should be treated as a private one to avoid any legal obstacles over its distribution. The Government has said there will be no tax liability on some of the larger donations.

Mr John Moore, chief executive of Penwith District Council, said yesterday that the trustees would discuss with the dependants the options for allocating the money. The council started the fund after the disaster on December 19, when the lifeboatmen died trying to rescue eight people on board the coaster Union Star off Land's End. The tragedy left five widows and 12 fatherless children in the Cornish fishing village of Mousehole.

Between £400,000 and £500,000 collected by local fishermen has already been divided equally between the eight families. The trustees of the other fund are understood to have ruled out sharing the money equally and will take account of the different circumstances of the families.

☐ A fund for the dependants of the Union Star crew has also been launched and donations may be sent to MV Union Star crew dependants fund, c/o Barclay's Bank, 17Deptford Broadway, London SE8 4PB.

Police 'fear harassment allegations'

Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, said yesterday that some of his men were not intervening in situations in which they would formerly have done so because they feared allegations of harassment. he was replying to continued criticism of his force's handling of the Moss Side riots last July.

He told a meeting of Greater Manchester Police Committee: "I am rather tired of these endless attacks on my young officers who did their duty with great bravery". Mr Anderton had clashed with Mrs Gabrielle Cox, the deputy chairman, who has criticized police methods in the past.

During a discussion on the use of police vans to quell riots Mrs Cox said: "As regards the tactics of driving vans at people, I would like to dissociate myself from that". She claimed vans could be regarded as police weapons which were part of a police armoury.

Mr Anderson said: 'These are emotive words. People were in danger from hooligans and criminals using every type of weapon like petrol bombs upon the police".

Referring to allegations of police harassment, he said his officers were told to "bend over backwards" not to put themselves in a difficult situation. He added: "There are many officers now patrolling the streets of Manchester who are failing to intervene in some situations

This is because they feared allegations of harassment".

The police authority is unlikely to discuss further the Moss Side riots.

Dentists deplore rises in treatment charges

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The rise in dental charges will make dentistry prohibitively expensive for the old and those on low incomes, the British Dental Association said yesterday.

Its general dental services committee passed a resolution deploring the "punitive" increases in charges announed by the Chancellor on December 2.

It urged the Government to reconsider the revenue targets for dental charges for 1982-83 and restated "its profound opposition" to further financial barriers being placed in the way of patients needing care.

The present maximum charge for routine dental treatment is £9, with a maximum charge of £60 for more complex treatment. From April 1 the charges will rise to £13 and £90 respectively.

When the Government took office in May, 1979, the maximum charges for dental treatment were £5 and £30 respectively. The present proposals mean that dental charges will almost have trebled on three years.

The association is to meet Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, to urge him to abide by an assurance of Mr Patrick Jenkin, his predecessor, that charge would go up only in line with inflation and not in real terms.

Mr Ronald Allen, secretary of the association, said yesterday that with the increase in charges dental patients would be meeting about 30 per cent of the costs of the service, a far higher proportion than at any time since the National Health Service was set up in 1948. Charges had traditionally accounted for between 18 and 24 per cent of costs.

The increase might result in the reversal of a trend towards regular dental care, he added. Old age penioners on supplementary benefit were entitled to free treatment, but other pensioners were not.

SDP man may face fight against agent

The only Social Democratic member to be elected to Islington council faces a challenge from his election agent.

Mr Kevin O'Keefe won a by-election in September, but Mr Morgan Lear, secretary of Islington's SDP branch, who acted as his agent, has announced that he plans to seek selection in his place as the party's candidate in May.

There are two seats in the Hillmarton ward, and under an agreement between the SDP and the Liberals each party will offer one candidate.

Mr O'Keefe said he was angry about Mr Lear's decision. "I very much regret that he has decided to challenge me. His action could provide the Labour Party with just the opportunity it is looking for locally to discredit the SDP. I hope that on reflection he will withdraw."

Mr Lear, who will have to resign from his job as a council architect to stand for selection, said his decision should not be interpreted as a vote of no confidence in Mr O'Keefe.

He said: "I am merely stating a preference to stand as a candidate in Hillmarton ward. It is the ward in which I live, and where I have been active politically in both the SDP and the Labour Party."

The council is controlled by its 26 SDP members, but only Mr O'Keefe has been elected for the party. The other all defected from Labour.

The 26 councillors are commissioning a public opinion poll to find out ratepayer's attitudes to rate options. the poll will be conducted by a large opinion research company and will be financed by £9,000 from money set aside by the former Labour administration for a publicity campaign against government measures to restrict council spending.

Up to 1,000 people will be asked for their views on "specific and realistic choices between particular service levels and rent and rate implications." The poll will be completed early next Month and councillors will take the findings into account when they fix next year's rate.

☐ A prominent Conservative backbencher last night blamed government policy for making the world recession much worse in Britain than elsewhere in Europe.

Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow, East, speaking in Islington, said: "The danger is that the recession is becoming so entrenched and the rise in unemployment so irreversible that more than a mere £2,000m or £3,000m will be needed in the next Budget.

"Unfortunately the Government's own actions have made our recession much worse than elsewhere in Europe and we could now need £6,000m to £8,000m of tax cuts and new spending in real terms to revive the economy and get demand moving upwards."

☐ Derbyshire Liberals announced yesterday that they have agreed with the SDP a four-four division of eight Derbyshire seats. A meeting is planned at Matlock tomorrow to sort out the last two constituencies, Amber Valley and Erewash (Our Derby Correspondent writes).

Derbyshire has been one of the problem areas for the alliance and Mr Kenneth Eveleigh, the local Liberal chairman, said: "I think we have come up with a resonable agreement. At the end of the day the Liberals will fight five seats in Derbyshire and the SDP the other five. We never broke an agreement, and if the SDP had not made such a fuss the whole thing would have been settled quietly."

☐ Mr Merlyn Rees, the shadow Energy Secretary, yesterday accused left-wingers of believing it did not matter if Labour won or lost the next general election (the Press Association reports).

In a speech in his Leeds, South, constituency Mr Rees made clear that his targets were the Labour constituencies in London and the South.

10 YEARS FOR RACE ATTACK

From Our Correspondent, Norwich

Four petrol bombers who attacked the home of a Chinese family received jail sentences of up to 10 years at Norwich Crown Court yesterday.

One of the bombs crashed through a bedroom window of the house, in Palmer Road, Norwich, setting fire to the curtains and forcing a woman, two girls and a baby to run for their lives. The attack happened in July at the height of the racial unrest in other parts of Britain.

One of the bombers, aged 16, who denied being a member of the National Front, was said to have told police: "I do not like the Chinese because they have more money and cars than anyone else".

Judge John Binns told the bombers: "This was a racially motivated and cowardly attack

All the bombers came from the same road in Norwich, and the heaviest prison sentence of 10 years was imposed on Colin Roberts, a lorry driver. Two youths aged 16 were ordered to be detained for eight and six years, and the fourth gang member, Carl Brandish, was jailed for four years. All pleaded guilty to arson.

Mr John DeVaux, for the defence of the youths, said one of his clients told him they got the idea for the attack after watching a television programme about events in Northern Ireland.

£250,000 BL stock stolen

A BL plant in Glasgow lost £250,000 of stock and no one knew it had vanished, Glasgow Sheriff Court was told yesterday. It was not until a BL director was told that heavy vehicle engines worth £5,000 were selling at bargain prices that an investigation began.

The director managed to buy one of the "black market" engines himself, found it should still have been in stock in Glasgow and told the police.

The trail led crime squads to Scotland, England and Ireland before the scale of the thefts was discovered. Six engines worth £30,000 were found in Scotland and England and the Royal Ulster Constabulary found another 18, which no one knew about, circulating in Northern Ireland.

William Summers, aged 44, of Lownds Street, Barrhead, a director of a family garage firm, admitted receiving 24 engines and a quantity of alternators and tachographs, all stolen. Sheriff John Mowat, who was told that all the equipment had been recovered, fined Summers £7,500 and gave him three months to pay.

Mr Frank McAtee, for Summers, said an acquaintance of Summers who worked at the plant persuaded him to become involved. But Summers had made only a few thousand pounds and was merely the middle man.

Guernsey to seek jobs safeguard

From Our Correspondent St Peter Port

Guernsey is seeking sweeping powers to safeguard local jobs through the introduction of a work permit scheme for immigrant labour coming into the island.

The Labour and Welfare Authority is to put to the island's Parliament on January 27 proposals for legislation that would be retrospective from yesterday and would apply to the self-employed as well as employees. Nobody in work would need permits and those with residential qualifications would be exempt.

Guernsey, like Jersey, has enabling legislation for introducing work permits, which the more far reaching new proposals would replace. Alderney is the only Channel island where a work permit system is in operation.

Guernsey's advisory and finance committee is recommending the proposals but with reservation. It wants assurance that the scheme will be reviewed if there are signs that it is damaging the island's economy.

At the same time Guernsey's Parliament is to consider a report of a working party set up in 1980 to look into immigration control. The team wants the population not to exceed 60,000 in the next 30 years.

Left-winger accused in miners' poll

From Ronald Kershaw, Leeds

Battle lines are being drawn for the election of president of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, the job Mr Arthur Scargill will vacate when he becomes national president of the union in the spring. Already dissension has arisen over allegedly unfair methods being employed by Mr Jack Taylor, the principal left-wing candidate.

Mr Taylor is vice-president of the Yorkshire area and a Scargill admirer. His main opponent, who is making the complaints, is Mr John Walsh, the moderate area agent of the union for North Yorkshire.

Mr Walsh complains that Mr Taylor has featured prominently in the last three issues of the *Yorkshire Miner*. Electioneering for the Yorkshire presidency is forbidden and Mr Taylor's exposure has prompted Mr Walsh to observe: "This is unfair". He is in favour of what he terms an "open election" so that miners have the opportunity of looking at candidates and what they stand for.

Mr Walsh said: "I want the same opportunity for all candidates. If this is given I am convinced I shall be successful."

Mr Taylor said of Mr Walsh's complaints: "I was elected vice-president. The *Yorkshire Miner* has just reported my views and the things I have done which are part of my job."

Two more candidates have emerged, Mr John Stones, branch delegate at Frickley colliery, near Doncaster, and Mr Albert Barlow, president of the branch at Denby Grange colliery, near Wakefield.

☐ Mr Michael McGahey, the Scottish miners' leader, yesterday rejected Sir Derek Ezra's plea to miners to accept the National Coal Board's 9.3 pay offer.

Mr McGahey urged Sir Derek, the board's chairman, "not to be a lackey of the Tory Government" and pressed him to meet the miners' claim of 23 per cent.

Girl may get £2,000 rape compensation

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

The rape victim whose attacker was not jailed this week because she had been hitch-hiking can expect to get at least £2,000 compensation from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

Anyone injured as a result of crime, except where the injuries are very trivial, is entitled to claim under the scheme, set up in 1964. In the year ended March 31, 1981, more than £21m was paid to more than 25,000 applicants.

Distress, shock and other psychological consequences directly attributable to violent crime or threat of violence can attract compensation, even if there was no physical injury.

The board's 1980 annual report outlined its guidelines for compensation awards. The figure of £2,000 refers to "rape leading to no serious physical or psychological damage". A rape victim claiming compensation would have to provide some evidence of any serious psychological effects. The worse or longer lasting the effects, the more compensation would be payable.

It is doubtful whether either the girl or her parents could successfully sue the rapist in the civil courts for damages.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, is expected to reply soon to two letters from Mr Jack Ashley, the MP who has led the criticism of Judge Richards's £2,000 fine on the rapist and his comment that the girl was guilty of contributory negligence by hitch-hiking.

Mr Ashley has said that if he finds the Lord Chancellor's reply unsatisfactory he will consider introducing a Bill to allow the prosecution the right to appeal against lenient sentences. The Lord Chancellor has called for a transcript of the trial, as is normal practice with any controversial case drawn to his attention.

☐ A Central Criminal Court judge said yesterday that victims of sex attacks had to be protected by the law. (A correspondent writes).

Judge Edward Sutcliffe, QC, jailing a man for nine months for indecent assault, said: "I have no doubt at all that it is my duty to mark the horror with which ordinary, decent people regard this type of crime".

Graham Newnham, aged 24, a decorator, of Sheen Lane, East Sheen, south west London, admitted that with two women and two men he subjected a retarded woman aged 21 to "gross sexual abuse" after she had been lured to a party at a flat in Fulham.

The others will be sentenced later for attempted rape, indecent assault and procuring the girl for sexual purposes.

Mr Michael Coombe, for the prosecution, said the two women arranged it all and "plucked" the victim off the streets.

☐ In another case at the same court, Judge Anthony Lewisohn also said that women had to be protected. He rejected a plea from defence counsel that Roy West, aged 23, could be given a suspended sentence and probation supervision, after he assaulted two women.

Judge Lewisohn jailed West for two and a half years, saying: "You gave these two ladies a really bad time and no doubt they still suffer from the memory of what happened to them. The sentence reflects your plea of guilty and the fact that you saved them from the ordeal of giving evidence.

West, of Nursery Road, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey, admitted assaulting a nurse aged 33, causing her actual bodily harm, and indecently assaulting a hospital domestic worker, aged 18.

Poland: A month of martial law

Free Solidarity denies it is now cooperating

By David Cross

Leaders of Solidarity, the suspended independent trade union movement in Poland, have described as fictitious claims by the martial law authorities that they are taking part in talks with the Government.

A statement received in the West from Solidarity leaders who are still at liberty in Poland said that the union authorities "have not empowered, nor will they allow, any of their members remaining at liberty to conduct such talks". The statement added that the Government was trying to confuse society in order to find a way out of the deadlock it had created for itself.

The Solidarity bulletin came in response to a claim by the authorities that talks had begun with the union's leaders and official government-approved trade unions at the Ministry of Trade Union Affairs. The participants were not named and other details of the talks were sketchy.

According to the latest diplomatic reports reaching the West from Warsaw, the martial law authorities have failed to persuade any well known leaders of Solidarity to cooperate. The Roman Catholic Church is also resisting any close cooperation unless members of Solidarity are present, and Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the suspended union, refuses to negotiate unless his colleagues are allowed to take part.

Diplomats concede that active resistance to martial law has virtually ceased nearly a month after it was imposed. The main concern of the authorities now must be passive resistance as they try to find a system to replace the way of political life which was crushed on December 13.

According to the official Polish news agency PAP, the country is strike-free for the first time in 18 months. The agency quoted Mr Boguslaw Stachura, the Deputy Interior Minister, as telling a parliamentary committee that military rule, the arrest of thousands of union activists and the smashing of strikes had put the country on the road to recovery.

Half of the estimated 40,000 troops around Warsaw are reported to have been withdrawn. Warsaw radio has reported that public telephone communications will be restored in provincial capitals from tomorrow.

In a broadcast monitored in London, the radio said the resumption was because of the "further improvement of social discipline and observance of martial law regulations". Use of the communications media for activities contrary to the martial law rules was subject to penal law.

"In cases when censorship establishes improper use of telephone communications, it may be necessary to cut off the line", the announcement said. It was not clear whether private telephones were included in the proposed resumption of service.

The partial restoration of the telephone service and other relaxations such as the shortening of the curfew and allowing more travel around the country do not amount to much, according to Western diplomats in Warsaw.

According to diplomatic sources in Warsaw, in spite of claims by the authorities that many internees have been released, those detained under the martial law regulations still number 5,000. Other reports from journalists in Warsaw suggest that internees at the Bialoleka jail in the capital are refusing food in a campaign to improve conditions.

Friends of the detainees have said that they are taking turns to go on three-day hunger strikes. They appear to be demanding improved sanitation and health care as well as the release of the old, the very young and the sick.

☐ Britons unharmed: British officials have been allowed to travel from Warsaw to Gdansk to check on the wellbeing of British subjects (the Press Association reports). They apparently found the Britons unharmed, despite the riots in Gdansk in which two people died after martial law was imposed. The officials found the city quiet, but reported that only part of the shipyard was back to normal.

☐ Vienna: Five members of Solidarity were sentenced yesterday to prison terms ranging from three and a half to five and a half years for continuing the work of the trade union under martial law, according to Warsaw radio (AP reports). The sentences were handed down during a summary trial in Bielsko-Biala.

☐ Melbourne: Australian dock workers will impose a week-long ban on handling ships from Poland from Monday to protest against the imposition of martial law (Reuter reports).

☐ EEC attacked: The Polish news agency PAP yesterday dismissed as interference in Polish affairs a statement by EEC foreign ministers in Brussels on Monday which condemned totalitarian systems (AFP reports). In a statement carried by Warsaw radio, PAP said trade relations between sovereign states should be based on the Helsinki agreements. Any attempt to influence the internal affairs of any country went against those principles, it said.

Bonn argues for firm, united stand by Nato

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Jan 8

West Germany will press for a united and strongly stated stand on the Polish situation when Nato foreign ministers meet in Brussels on Monday, sources said here today.

The West German aim will be to underline the political effect of United States sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union and to see that they are not undercut by other countries, the sources said. They emphasized the political effect because West Germany maintains—and believes that Washington agrees—that the sanctions have no practical effect.

Count Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the West German Economics Minister, last night said there was "really little point" in them and repeated the argument of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, in Washington this week, that the only sanction that would directly and rapidly hurt the Soviet Union would be a United States grain embargo, which Washington was not prepared to impose.

West Germany, the sources said, would not lay before Nato any proposal of its own for tangible measures over Poland, but was prepared to discuss any suggestions by other countries.

It was also prepared to join in discussions later this month on the possibility of further limiting the exports of potentially strategic goods to the Soviet bloc.

It is clear that the West Germans regard the Western reaction as being largely verbal. After differences with Washington about the approach to the crisis and the bitter press attacks in the United States and France on their "softer" line, they are anxious that reaction should be unanimous and as sharp as possible.

Herr Kurt Becker, the government spokesman, today denied reports of a dispute between Herr Schmidt and Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, over West Germany's attitude on Poland. It allegedly happened during a breakfast meeting in Washington on Wednesday.

Herr Becker, who was at the meeting, said he and the others present had an impression of "great trust, great sincerity and absolutely identical aims". Every speculation about disagreements or a dispute was a mockery of the truth.

☐ Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Secretary of Defence and M Charles Hernu, his French opposite number, have condemned martial law in Poland and Moscow's involvement in the clampdown (Nicholas Hirst writes from Washington).

M Hernu, however, did not say his Government would do as President Reagan wished and impose economic sanctions similar to those implemented by the United States.

The communiqué issued after the talks on Thursday said that the two ministers would keep in close communication on deliveries of Western technology to the Soviet Union.

"The ministers affirmed both Governments' strong stand in condemning the imposition of martial law in Poland and reviewed the concrete actions both have taken to demonstrate the seriousness of their concerns.

"Both noted the responsibility of the Soviet Union for developments in Poland and expressed concern about the serious pressure the Soviets are going to apply against Polish efforts for reform."

Marchais not falling out with Jospin on Poland

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Jan 8

The Communist and Socialist parties have agreed to disagree on the Polish crisis; but Poland will not be allowed to undermine the union of the left, or the cooperation of the two parties in government. This is the final outcome of the three-and-half-hour talks between delegations of the two parties led by M Georges Marchais and M Lionel Jospin, their respective leaders, at the Communist Party headquarters in Paris this morning.

In the words of the final communiqué, they "confronted their standpoints on the situation in Poland, and noted in this respect differences and divergences".

The meeting was the first since June 23, when the two parties concluded an agreement which paved the way for Communist participation in the Government. It was originally to have taken place before the Polish crisis, at the request of the Communists, to discuss problems of the media. But its date was repeatedly postponed.

Although other subjects, too, were taken up this morning, Poland—which has been the most severe test for the coalition between Socialists and Communists—inevitably dominated the discussions.

But it was clear that neither was prepared to contemplate the possibility of a breach over it, despite their sharply divergent recations to the military takeover in Warsaw, and repeated calls by the Opposition that the Communist ministers must go.

The Communists, who lost a quarter of their voters in the presidential elections, could not afford a breach on an issue over which the mainstearm of French opinion is so hostile to the Moscow line. The Socialists need the Communists to consolidate their left-wing image

So Poland was not allowed to interfere with their alliance. As M Paul Laurent, the secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, put it after the meeting, "each party sticks to its position. Each considers that its attitude is in accord with the agreement of June 23". The accord stated that both parties hoped "the Polish people will pursue the process of economic, social, and democratic renewal on which it has embarked."

M Laurent added: "We do not cultivate divergences on principle. We merely take note of them". And he emphasized that the main lesson of the meeting was the approval given by both parties to the action of the Government since it took office.

Thus the Communist ministers will have to continue to endorse the sharp condemnation by President Mitterand of the Polish military coup, while the Communist Party will continue to argue, in line with Moscow, that General Jaruzelski had no option but to take firm action.

Warsaw dissects a corrupt past

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw, Jan 8 (censored)

It has been a curious week in official Poland: a week of mime and circumstance, choreographed events, snapshots of the past. Most of it seems to have taken place in court: Mr Macej Szczepanski, the former chairman of the State Television Commission, was on trial in one court for taking bribes, while in a neighbouring room, alleged strike organizers were facing summary justice.

Meanwhile, as in Shakespeare, Mr Marek Brunne, a former Solidarity leader, entered stage left, hotfoot from Canada.

The Szczepanski trial is being accorded most publicity, though officials insist that it is not a show trial. It is, however, a symbolic case, a way of putting the unacceptable facets of the Gierek era—the featherbedding of party bureaucrats, the backhanders from foreign companies who wanted to capitalize on the import boom—in the dock.

The judges are still reading the charges: several million zloties are involved, misappropriation of state funds; foreign bribes; using state employees to build private villas and swimming pools; using public money to finance video shows and pay for mistresses. The trial promises to be both soap opera and a stern reminder to Poles that they are living in a new, austere—"Cromwellian" reality, as one Polish official recently put it.

While in one courtroom the past was being dissected in salacious detail, a near by chamber in the Warsaw courthouse was investigating the present. Three members of the Huta Warszawa steel mill stand accused of organizing a strike at the plant in the first days after the introduction of martial law. They have pleaded not guilty and their defence lawyers have been arguing that the protest was a spontaneous action born out of the confusion in the first hours after December 13.

Thirty witnesses are being heard and at the time of writing the verdict is still open. Many of the prosecution witnesses have spoken out for the defence and there is, in the courtroom, strong public support for the men, including from Mr Andrzej Wajda the film director, who directed *Man of Iron*, and several prominent actors.

Elsewhere in the courthouse, which just over a year ago, saw the registration of Solidarity as an independent union, some men have been sentenced to two years for organizing a strike at the FSO-Fiat car factory, while others have been cleared of the charges.

Small dramas then are being played out in this courthouse, both reassuring and warning the people. The uniform message is that the Government is against corruption and abuse of power but at the same time it is against labour unrest and anti-socialist activity.

Mr Brunne having returned from a scientific conference in Canada was met by Polish television at the airport. He condemned extremism, condemned the United States sanctions imposed after the introduction of martial law, condemned statements made by defecting Polish ambassadors and expressed the wish that he would be able to return to scientific research now that Solidarity was suspended.

John Manning



Opening the door: Mrs Thatcher welcomes Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister, to Downing Street yesterday for lunch.

French defend arms sale to Nicaragua

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, yesterday registered his strong disappointment over the French decision to sell arms to Nicaragua, Mr Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman said. Mr Haig conveyed his views on the arms sale during a meeting in Washington with M Charles Hernu, the French Defence Minister.

The Secretary of State will have further discussions on the sale with M Claude Cheysson, the French External Affairs Minister, in Brussels on Monday, where they will be attending a special session of Nato foreign ministers on Poland.

M Hernu, who arrived yesterday on an official visit in the United States, explained to Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary, why France had agreed to sell arms to Nicaragua.

The French minister said Nicaragua's Sandinista Government did not wish to become dependent on the Soviet Union and Cuba for arms. France would give equipment and training. "I think our American friends should not be alarmed more than necessary," he said.

In a television interview yesterday, Mr Weinberger said about the sale of two missile-launching patrol boats, lorries and two Alouette helicopters for $17m (£8.7m) to Nicaragua: "All of us are extremely disappointed about this decision by the French

"The sale is to a country which has been heavily supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union and has taken positions in the area that we find very adverse to our interests".

The United States has cut off aid to Nicaragua saying that the country is helping to arm leftist rebels in El Salvador.

Pentagon officials said the French move was "a slap in the face" for the United States. But President Mitterrand of France, a close ally of Washington in his attitude to the Soviet Union and European security, has repeatedly criticized United States policy in Central America.

Mr Mitterrand argues that American support for right-wing military regimes is likely to drive countries such as Nicaragua and El Salvador into the Soviet camp.

By selling military equipment to Nicaragua, official circles in Paris maintain, the Socialist Government has demonstrated that its support for revolutionary movements in Latin America is more than a matter of words and gestures.

Before leaving Paris, M Hernu said that the United States had never asked France not to sell military equipment to Nicaragua. France, he said, was opposed to the division of the world into blocks. And when a country turned to France for a contract of this kind, it generally meant that it wished to escape from dependence on one or other of the superpowers.

M Hernu said that about 10 Nicaraguan sailors and airmen would come to France for training. The pilots would be trained on Mirage fighters, and not on MiGs, a hint that the Sandinistas might one day buy aircraft from France.

Rawlings urges revolt

Accra, Jan 8—Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, Ghana's new military ruler, urged his countrymen today to carry out a revolution. From an armoured car, he told thousands of cheering workers at a rally in central Accra: "take the initiative of revolution into your own hands".

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings seized power in a New Year's Eve coup, toppling the Government of President Hilla Limann. He has suspended the constitution, abolished Parliament and banned political parties. He has also said people's tribunals would be set up to try crimes against the state.

He told the rally today that the revolution had to cut across the lines between the military, police and civilians. The armed forces, which he has renamed the People's Army, Navy and Air Force, would defend Ghana and its people—and not protect any dominant group

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, wearing Air Force overalls, was surrounded by heavily armed soldiers. Jet fighters soared above the crowd which arrived in hundreds of buses and lorries. The new leader, who has promised to wage a holy war against corruption, inefficiency and mismanagement, said all of Africa was watching the revolution in Ghana.—Reuter.

Gas guzzlers

Eva Braun's Mercedes Roadster (above) and Hitler's bullet-proof parade car are expected to fetch $1.2m (about £620,000) at the Classic Car Auction in Phoenix, Arizona this weekend. A Jewish charity is to receive $20,000. On the right is a Ford prototype which runs on natural gas. It was unveiled in Detroit this week with the label Alternative Fuel Vehicle, and can be filled up at home.

Karate gets the Kremlin chop

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, January 8

One of the fastest growing sports in the Soviet Union is about to get the chop. Karate, officially recognized only four years ago but already a cult among Soviet youth, is now seen by the authorities as a dangerous and ideologically subversive phenomenon, and tough measures are being taken to curb its growth.

So great is the popularity of the Japanese martial art that unofficial and unqualified "trainers" all over the country are offering private lessons for up to 50 roubles (£37) a month.

With only a superficial knowledge of the sport, gleaned mainly from privately circulated and often inaccurate translations of Western karate manuals, these trainers accept any student, regardless of age and physical ability and without any preliminary medical checks.

The result has been an alarming increase in injuries and even fatalities, and the abuse of karate for criminal ends. There are so many accidents—even in officially organized groups for school pupils and students—that the authorities have decided to suppress the sport's development.

Two months ago *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the youth newspaper, reported that karate had been used by two youngsters to beat a man to death in a town in eastern Siberia after he tried to stop them tormenting a 12-year-old child. The paper said karate should be regarded as a weapon, and called for stricter controls on its teaching and practice.

More recently the head of the powerful Soviet Sports Committee said the private teaching of karate was alien to Soviet society and way of life because it encouraged individualism and cruelty. He accused charlatans of instructing people in blows and moves that were forbidden because they could cause death.

In future any unlicensed trainer already warned about his activities will be fined 500 roubles or sent to prison for up to five years. All unofficial karate clubs are being closed and police raids around the country are being carried out to enforce the new regulations.

The sport is not to be banned altogether. A distinction has been drawn between the legal, controlled martial art where blows are not actually delivered and the aggressive use of karate to inflict injury.

Demonstration karate, recognized as the fifty-second official sport in 1978, will continue. The first championship was held in Tallinn, Estonia, in 1979, and there are now more than 220 recognized trainers, including Mr Alexei Shturmin, director of the Central School of Karate in Moscow, who served as Ireland's Olympic attaché in 1980.

These trainers will have to renew their licences every two years, and will not be allowed to accept any student considered irresponsible or "morally unreliable". The choice of who may be initiated into the secrets of the martial arts will be left to a committee of the Communist Youth League and must be made with the approval of the police. All private training is forbidden.

In this way the Russians hope the craze for karate, which like so much else coming from the East and West is seen as a threat to the Soviet way of life and an incitement to youthful rebellion, can at least be controlled if not suppressed altogether.

Pravda accuses CIA of spying

Moscow, Jan 8.—*Pravda*, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, today accused Washington of conducting a campaign of spying and sabotage against the Soviet Union.

A half-page article named several American diplomats expelled from the Soviet Union in the past 10 years on spying charges; but it made no fresh accusations against the United States embassy.

It was accompanied by a photograph of guns, radios and other paraphernalia described as the equipment of an American spy.

The article appeared to be a response to recent United States allegations that the Soviet KGB security police had increased spying in the United States.

Mr William Webster, director of the FBI, said on Sunday that about 35 per cent of Soviet diplomats in the United States were trained for KGB intelligence work.

Pravda said many American spies, including Martha Peterson and Vincent and Becky Crockett, who were expelled in the 1970s, were caught red-handed.

"In wild anger and hatred for the forces of good, the CIA resorts to the most evil subterfuges, using in their struggle against socialism hardened adventurists ... ready to betray anything", it said.

"There is a veritable hunt going on for scientists and designers, for the latest [Soviet] achievements in science and technology intended to weaken the USSR's scientific potential and put to the use of the United States. This sordid activity, hostile to the USSR, is conducted on directives from the top United States leadership", *Pravda* said.

Pravda also cited the case of Vladimir Kalinin, a Soviet citizen who was executed in 1975 after being convicted of passing information on munitions factories to United States embassy personnel.

It gave no information about a Soviet citizen who, according to the Government newspaper, *Izvestia*, was arrested last September on charges of spying for the CIA. He was indentified at the time simply as E. A. Kapustin.—Reuter.

Reagan lobbies tax increases

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, Jan 8

President Reagan plans to consult his Republican allies in Congress before deciding on whether to raise taxes to keep budget deficits below $100,000m (about £55,000m) in 1983 and 1984.

He has steadfastly opposed increases, other than for closing some "loopholes", but his advisers are convinced there is no other way to curb the deficits.

Mr Reagan was to have made his final budget decisions before Christmas; but the deadline has gradually been put back and he now intends to call on Republicans in Congress, in person and on the telephone, to help him decide what to do.

His economic programme for 1983 and 1984 is to be submitted to Congress on February 8 with the 1983 budget. The White House is attempting to withhold all information on what is being considered at least until the State of the Union Address on January 26; but some decisions will have to be taken soon.

Yesterday the President reviewed proposals for tax increases, probably on alcohol, tobacco and petrol, which would reduce the 1983 deficit to $75,000m, and to $55,000m in 1984, compared with Office of Management and Budget projections of $155,000m for 1983 and $162,000m the next year.

It is generally believed that Mr Reagan will only agree to the proposals if his advisers are unanimously in favour and even then there is no certainty that he will accept the advice.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Norway lifts ban on EEC fishing

Oslo.—Norway has lifted a ban on fishing in the Norwegian economic zone by vessels from EEC countries. A ministry of fisheries official said that the decision to lift the ban was made after France earlier told the EEC commission in Brussels that it had withdrawn its reservation to an agreement with Norway providing for reciprocal fishing on the basis of agreed quotas.

Norway banned EEC fishing in the Norwegian zone from January 1 and protested to the Commission at what it said was a failure to implement the agreement negotiated in Brussels last month, and complained to the French Government emphasizing that the French veto on the agreement could injure relations between Norway and the EEC.

Aid plan for Third World

Kuwait.—The Brandt Commission on World Development has decided to draw up an emergency programme to help poor Third World countries and will try to issue it this year Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, said.

The plight of developing countries has worsened in the two years since the independent group published its report on narrowing the economic gap between rich and poor countries, Herr Brandt said in an interview.

A two-day meeting of the commission agreed on the need to recommended specific action and on which countries or oraganizations should carry it out.

Andre Previn remarries

Mr André Previn, the conductor, has been married secretly in Philadelphia to Heather, the daughter of Mr Robert Sneddon, a retired Foreign Office official, from Surrey.

Both have been married before — Mr Previn to Mia Farrow, the actress, and his bride to Michael Jayston, the actor.

Bermudian premier quits

Hamilton. — Mr David Gibbons, the Prime Minister of Bermuda has announced his resignation to take effect on January 15. He is expected to be succeeded by a black premier.

Mr Gibbons, aged 54, has often said he did not enjoy the Prime Minister's job. The mainly white United Bermuda Party Government now seems certain to choose a black man to replace the white, Harvard-educated Mr Gibbons. Sixty per cent of the 55,000 residents are black.

Polar ice caps 'are melting'

New York. — Scientists in America believe there is evidence that increasing carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere has begun to melt the west Antarctic ice sheet.

Mr Robert Etkins and Mr Edward Epstein, both National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration scientists, said the melting of more than 10,000 cubic miles of Polar ice were responsible for a more than four-inch rise in global sea levels since 1940. They said it may be several centuries before the ice caps disintegrate.

Stoessel gets Clark's job

Washington.—President Reagan is nominating Mr Walter Stoessel as Deputy Secretary of State to succeed Mr William Clark, named this week as White House national security adviser. He also named Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, as Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, the State Department's number three post currently held by Mr Stoessel.

Universities in Sudan close

Khartum.—Sudan's four universities have been closed indefinitely after a week of student demonstrations against sugar price increases.

The riots, which broke out on Sunday, left one dead, and two seriously injured, all of them apparently hit by police warning shots.

Public beheading in Saudi Arabia

Jeddah.—An Indian servant has been publicly beheaded in Saudi Arabia for killing his Saudi employer.

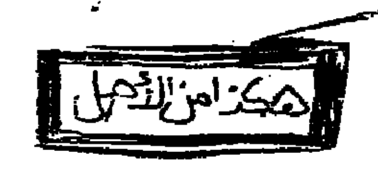
The Interior ministry said the man killed his employer with a kitchen knife after she slapped him on the face and then strangled the daughter when she cried for help.

Mobster shot dead

Philadelphia.—Mr Frank "Chiakie" Narducci, a gang leader, has been shot dead on a Philadelphia street. He is the eleventh victim of a two-year gang war in the city.

Warm protest

Buenos Aires.—Angry commuters set fire to and almost destroyed a suburban passenger train after they had to wait 90 minutes because of a signal failure.



Israeli annexes Antarctica

Mr Didi Menusy, an Israeli satirical columnist and world traveller, watched by a local resident, plants an Israeli flag in Antarctica and stakes an Israeli claim to a chunk of the frozen continent (Moshe Brilliant writes). His act was a jibe at the expansionist policies of Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister. "Now the Prime Minister can extend Israeli law to Antarctica instead of the Golan Heights", he said. Mr Menusy, who writes for *Yediot Aharonot*, said he went to Antarctica at the start of its brief unthawing summer last month and left the blue and white flag with the Shield of David about 500 miles from the South Pole. He had sailed from the Falkland Islands with bird watchers going to see the nesting of penguins and scientists visiting American, Argentine, Chilean, Polish and Russian research stations. He left the flag on the mainland about 300 yards from a Russian meteorological and mineral research station on the coast near Graham Land. Mr Menusy said a Soviet scientist told him the area was no-man's land and there was no authority to prevent him from planting his flag and staking a claim.

General Eitan finds Gulf war killings 'pleasure to watch'

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Jan 8

Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, Israel's longest serving chief of staff warned today of the danger of a new war with Syria and expressed delight at the reduced dangers on Israel's eastern front because of the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war.

Asked by the Hebrew newspaper *Yediot Ahronot* whether Israeli policy could promote a reconciliation between Iran and Iraq, the general replied: "Theoretically it can happen. In my opinion there is no sign to indicate that. There have indeed been several mediating attempts. But both sides are so obstinate that it is a sheer pleasure to watch them killing each other — let them go on."

Speaking shortly after the Cabinet had extended his term of office for a fifth year, General Eitan claimed that Syria was pushing itself towards a new war, although he was not convinced that it wanted one: "It pushes itself by not holding peace talks with us. And therefore they have no middle way. They have no alternative", he said.

The General reacted angrily to a suggestion that Israel could be provoking a new war by its recent moves on the Golan Heights: "No. The Golan law is a law", he said. "It is not an annexation. People in the Golan have to live in the framework of law, and you, the media people, keep saying annexation, annexation, annexation — and it is not annexation."

Asked whether there was likely to be a new war with Syria, he said: "According to indications there could be a war. And there might not be a war". He said that if there was such a conflict Israel must take steps to ensure that it was the last.

He denied that he had any personal feelings towards the Syrians as a result of two previous wars against them: "My attitude towards them is the same as towards the other Arabs", he said. "They are just a more bitter, extreme, cruel and an emotional enemy".

Meanwhile, a group of 18 members of the British Conservative Friends of Israel became the first political delegation to tour the Golan Heights since the annexation last month. The party included five Westminster MP's, one Conservative member from the European Parliament and a number of senior Tory party officials. Israel Radio reported some members of the delegation had spoken in favour of the Golan law. Later, a British Embassy spokesman reiterated the official Conservative Government position that the annexation was "illegal, invalid and contrary to international law".

☐ A vital pipeline carrying Iraqi oil to the Lebanese port of Tripoli reopened today, five days after being blown up by unidentified saboteurs, a Lebanese oil official said. (Reuter reports from Beirut.

A separate explosion yesterday in Turkey closed a pipeline carrying Iraqi oil to the Turkish coast.

Holy image of incense goes to pot

Zurich, Jan 8. — Two East German scientists claim that the burning of incense may produce compounds found in hashish. They say their findings put the use of incense in a new light.

Herr Dieter Martinetz and Herr Karl-Heinz Lohs of the East German Academy of Science's toxicological research centre said their research was prompted by observations that altar boys could become addicted

In a paper reprinted in the science supplement of the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* of Zurich, they said they established that tetrahydrocannabinols, contained in hashish, can be formed in the process of burning incense. The material was formed in a chemical reaction involving phenols and other agents contained in incense.

Genuine incense — which has the scientific name olibanum — is made of grains of resins from the incense trees that grow in eastern India, South Arabia and Somalia. Hashish is a resinous substance obtained from the flowers and fruits of the widely grown hemp plant *cannabis sativa*. The East Germans noted that miraculous powers had been assigned to incense long before Christian times, from driving away demons to reviving the dead.

Old books on magic art described incense as a drug dislocating the mind. By establishing that psychoactive hashish-type components can form during the burning process, "the use of incense for cultic purposes appears in a new light", the paper says.—AP.

S Africans let consul see Kitson

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg, Jan 8

Mr Robert Miller, the British Consul in Johannesburg, will be allowed consular access tomorrow to Mr Steven Kitson, the 25-year-old British citizen detained yesterday by security police.

According to a British Embassy spokesman in Cape Town, Mr Kitson was picked up while making a sketch of the Pretoria central prison in which his father. Mr David Kitson, is serving a 20-year jail sentence imposed in 1964 on charges of sabotage. He was apparently doodling while waiting to see his father.

Mr Kitson had come to South Africa to visit his father, and had seen him 11 times without incident before his arrest.

Security officials informed the British Consul yesterday that Mr Kitson was being held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which permits the authorities to hold a detainee for up to 14 days without having to bring him or her before a court.

Under section 22, a police officer of the rank of lieutenant colonel or above can arrest anyone without warrant on suspicion of an offence,

Mr Kitson senior, who was a leading trade union activist, has dual British and South African nationality. His son holds only a British passport, which should put him in a different category from South African political detainees, who are frequently held incommunicado.

☐ Torture claim: Mrs Norma Kitson, who lives in Bristol, said today she feared her son would be tortured (the Press Association reports). "That is what happens to people who are detained in South Africa", she said.



Steven Kitson: Detained under security laws

PRIESTS ARE FOUND SAFE

From Ian Murray Brussels, Jan 8

Two priests who were kidnapped from their monastry in Guatemala's Chiquimula province on Wednesday, have been found safe, according to the Belgian Embassy in the country.

One is a Belgian, who the Guatemalan authorities say will be repatriated soon. The other priest is a Guatamalan.

☐ In Rome, heads of Roman Catholic orders reported today that 12 priests and about 100 catechists had been killed or kidnapped during the past 18 months in Guatemala (AP reports).

Limited autonomy for Corsica approved by French Cabinet

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Jan 8

Barring any opposition by the Constitutional Council, Corsica will be the first French region to elect its own assembly early next summer by proportional representation.

The Cabinet has finally approved a Bill which will be submitted to Parliament next week, giving Corsica a special statute and a measure of autonomy within the framework of the far-reaching decentralization law voted last autumn. The Bill constitutes an important turning point in a troubled relationship of more than two centuries between the mainland and the island since it became part of France one year before the birth of Napoleon, in 1768.

"The Government will keep its word", M Gaston Defferre, Minister for the Interior and architect of this new statute which its opponents regard as the first breach in the unity of the French Republic, declared in an interview with the Corsican magazine *Kyrn*. "Corsicans aspire first of all to dignity. They do not accept to be treated less well, to enjoy less consideration than other Frenchmen. Their insular situation, their past, gives them the right to greater responsibility than the people of metropolitan France."

Paradoxically, the Socialists have always identified with Jacobinical centralization and with the defence of "the Republic, one and indivisible". Yet they, not their liberal or conservative predecessors, have taken the risk of solving the long-standing political, psychological and economic problems of the island with a bold institutional change.

Over the past decade the grievances of the islanders have fanned the flames of autonomist sentiment, and taken the violent form of bomb attacks against public buildings, institutions, or the property of mainlanders. These ceased after May 10 in the expectation of the Socialist Government's electoral promises. The amnesty of last August for all Corsicans guilty of such offences helped to prepare a favourable atmosphere for the Bill approved today.

The special statute for Corsica differs from that of other French regions essentially with respect to the right of the 61-member regional assembly to be consulted by the Government in Paris on questions specifically concerning the island. The assembly will also have the right to propose to the Government and to Parliament special amendments for Corsica to laws concerning the rest of the country.

The president of the regional assembly will become the head of the executive government of the island within the framework of its autonomous powers. The regional prefect will become a "regional commissioner of the Government", and not, as in other French regions, a "commissioner of the republic", entrusted with responsibility for those state functions, like public order, not devolved to the regional government.

On the whole, the special statute for Corsica has been welcomed by most political parties, labour unions, and autonomist movements of the island, with the exception of the Corsican Liberation Fromt, a clandestine organization with a very small following of extremists who demand outright independence. They claim the statute is a trick which would merely reinforce the existing clan system which dominates island politics.

The local Gaullists and, more surprisingly, the left-wing radicals also have misgivings on the ground of the threat to national unity.

All Corsican politicians harbour secret apprehensions that the new Statute will compel them to act up to their responsibilities without being able, as so often in the past, to use the dead hand of Paris as an excuse or an alibi for their own shortcomings. They also fear that thorough revision of electoral registers, which is now in progress on the orders of the government, will put an end to all the irregularities of the past and upset their local power base.

But the important thing for the Government is that bomb attacks have ceased and order reigns on the island.

Gripped again by the icy eighties

Those of us who are resisting the temptation to go out and buy snow boots and parkas on the grounds that we are not likely to experience a repetition of the present arctic conditions for many winters to come could be in for a nasty shock.

According to experts who have studied the behaviour of the British climate over the last few centuries, the eighties have always been the coldest decade and we would do well to prepare ourselves for another 10 years of freezing winters.

Although Meteorological Office records go back only to Victorian times, thermometer readings have been taken by interested amateurs since the middle of the seventeenth century when the fellows of the newly established Royal Society recognized the importance of keeping a register of the British weather. Clergymen and country doctors seem to have been particularly assiduous in recording details of the changing seasons. Their findings, collated by the late Professor Gordon Manley, provide evidence of a remarkable cyclical pattern.



Skating on the Serpentine by torchlight a century ago—from The Illustrated London News of January 29, 1881

The coldest winter that Manley found evidence of was that of 1683-84. It was the occasion for one of the biggest and longest of the famous frost fairs which periodically took place on the frozen Thames in London. The fair, which lasted for nearly a month, was visited by Charles II, Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn, who reported that coaches were plying from Westminster to the Temple across the frozen river which was covered by booths and sideshows.

Among the attractions Evelyn reported were "bull baiting, horse and coach races, puppet plays and interludes, cooks and tippling, and lewder places, so as it seemed to be a bacchanalia on the water, while it was a severe judgment upon the land." There were to be further frost fairs in the eighteenth century but the increasing pollution of the Thames by chemicals and the diversion into underground pipes of feeder streams which had previously brought ice into the main river raised the temperature and the last total freeze in London was in 1813-14.

The first four winters of the 1780s were also abnormally cold. In December 1784 the clergyman-naturalist Gilbert White recorded a temperature of -1° Fahrenheit in his garden at Selborne and noted that the severe frost had killed his laurels, furze, holly and ivy and gravely injured his walnut tree.

The early years of the 1880s provided the next period of arctic weather with temperatures of -11°F being recorded in Scotland during December 1879. It was not until last month that such low December temperatures were again recorded.

Professor Hubert Lamb, founder of the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia, who has made a special study of the British climate, can offer no explanation for this centennial cycle of cold winters. His own research has established a pattern of storms at sea and severe flooding accompanying the cold winters of the '80s of recent centuries. In that respect the conditions which we are at present experiencing strongly suggest that the 1980s are not going to escape the trend.

The cause of our present severe weather, according to Professor Lamb, is a change in the behaviour of the wind. Normally the prevailing winds in Britain are westerlies which bring mild damp weather from the Atlantic. However, these are now being pushed southwards, or "blocked" in meteorological parlance, by anti-cyclones coming from the Arctic.

As a result, the prevailing winds are northerly and Britain, in company with much of Western Europe, is experiencing weather which would normally be found at a much more northerly latitude. The storms usually found off Iceland have come south to the Bay of Biscay and the Channel, and Europe is in the grip of Arctic air streams.

Professor Lamb has just computed the incidence of westerly winds in Britain in 1981 and found that they were blowing for only 59 days. That compares with an annual average of 90 to 100 days during the first half of this century. Since the middle 1960s, he says, the annual incidence of westerlies has been dropping. That would suggest that the weather is becoming gradually worse.

Are we, then, entering the new ice age so beloved of science fiction writers and prophets of the imminent end of the world? Professor Lamb reckons that its first peak is still 5,000 years off, although he thinks that we might just possibly be embarking on the first step.

"The intervals between ice ages are much shorter than the ages themselves", he says. "There is roughly a 100,000-year cycle with about 70,000 years of ice age, and another 15,000 to 20,000 years or so in a semi-glacial state. The last ice age finished about 10,000 years ago".

According to Professor Lamb, the build-up to an ice age is signalled by a series of dramatic climatic changes. "You move from an oak forest climate to a pine forest climate to a tundra climate". So if, like Gilbert White, you find the trees in the garden succumbing to this winter's frosts, it might be prudent to replace them with conifers just in case.

Ian Bradley

The Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall discusses the issues that led him this week to announce his resignation



John Alderson: questions the police must ask themselves

Why I fell out with the police establishment

by John Alderson

The policing of our country has seldom received the adequate coherent treatment demanded by its sophistication and complexities. Arising out of crises from time to time we have had Royal Commissions and inquiries, the latest in a long line being Lord Scarman's report, whose critical recommendations are already being diluted.

We are not alone in our crises. Most western nations have similar problems. The President's Commissions in the United States and their German, French, Italian and Dutch counterparts each indicate problems of policing in western democracies. Tensions arising out of social and political aspirations and undue social inequalities indicate that it is not always the traditional policing which is wrong but the very concept of law and order itself.

Where social inequalities lack a true and moral basis, or where people have a disrespect for their rulers, battalions of police will hardly put such matters right. There is abundant evidence to support that contention.

Police of course can buy some time by containing the worst excesses until those who aspire to govern can carry out reforms; but they never provide the final solution, although that was tried in Europe some four decades ago.

The police have their duty to the law but they have internal duties also. These include the self-questioning of their role, ethics, and morals basis, and the proper articulation of their misgivings and doubts so that the body politic, the debate, and political processes can be enabled more quickly and effectively to bring about evolution and change. To have a policing system which stands still while all around it changes is likely, ultimately, to produce a succession of crises.

Knowledge is power, and because of neglect of the study of policing most knowledge is confined to the police themselves. This means that civil servants, ministers and local police authorities are heavily reliant on police leaders who in modern times have been seen to be more and more independent of the democratic process in the application of police resources. The decisions of chief constables to mount prosecution drives against offences for which they might have a personal aversion can be a manifestation of this independent use of power.

That is not to say this is legally or constitutionally wrong but that it is offensive to the democratic ideal. In extreme forms it could lead to the abuse of power against minorities of many kinds.

The idea that the Anglo-Saxon system of policing is local, by consent, and is designed to "keep the peace" can be seen to be under severe strain. The creation of larger local government units has not only removed the seat of many of its aspects further away from the people but has weakened local police loyalties.

Police forces are now better described as regional rather than local units. This may have enhanced critical aspects of technological and operational efficiency but at the heavy price of severance of local accountability and consultation. London, of course, save in the City, has never enjoyed local policing in the strict sense of the term.

When it is said that we are policed by consent, what does that mean? It cannot mean that everybody, even the law abiding, agrees to the policing policies for their neighbourhood dictated by the head of a remote bureaucracy. Is it just hypocrisy or does it mean that the elected representatives consent to the chief constable's policies on their behalf? It cannot mean that either since some police authorities strongly disagree with the policing policies in their area. It cannot mean those who feel that police activity is disproportionately heavy upon their own group, religion or class.

At best it probably means that most people most of the time have no contact with the police, or they agree that if the police behave reasonably and fairly their actions are acceptable. They certainly expect serious crime and public disorder to be controlled, and rightly so, but undue concentration of the repressive powers of the police in enforcing regulatory offences often finds the public being policed by non-consent.

They will not consent to random breath tests for drunken drivers any more than young people nowadays will agree to random searches for cannabis. It is not surprising that conflict will ensue from these and other vague areas of police activity.

Most of the older professions such as the law, education and medicine have been able to develop a substantial body of literature together with the confidence to debate their professional issues in public and with the public. In the police we have not yet reached that kind of professional maturity. It is still regarded as something akin to disloyalty to be seen to disagree in public on policy and philosophical matters.

During the recent debates on modes of policing, some chief constables showed considerable offence over my own efforts to help the debate by speaking and writing openly on critical issues. This is sadly regretted though it is not a good enough reason for silence. If the debate is stifled by internal pressures, the police as a profession and policing itself will be diminished.

That admirable institution, the Police Staff College, has done much to help progress of this kind. It is still confined to police officers, however, and lacks the stimulus that institutions of a wider and more open character could provide. The police service can still suffer from undue professional rigidity unless imagination, openness and intuition are given fuller rein.

My own efforts to assist with these trends have often fallen foul of the police establishment, although many encouraging signs have also been seen. The younger generation of senior police officers, for example, may yet force the pace. Of primary importance as a matter of urgency is the setting-up of a police studies department at one of our leading universities. It is encouraging to note that there is one such place (which presently has to remain unnamed) where serious negotiations are taking place and some, including myself, hope to be invited to assist with its setting-up and direction.

The second urgent need is for improved understanding by the general public about crime, its attendant circumstances, the principles of policing and the whole business of reconciling freedom of the individual with the activity of the state. This will require a constant flow of information and ideas through the media for public debate. My experience has fully convinced me that most people are quite ready to reach an understanding of this difficult aspect of government if given the facts, and all the facts. Whatever difficulties the future may hold in maintaining the balance and the traditional tolerance which we have developed as a nation, I still cherish the hope to make a further contribution to its achievement.

The Astors lower the drawbridge at Hever

The news that Lord Astor of Hever and his family will leave Hever Castle this summer and allow it to be let to holidaymakers is a reflection of how life, even for the very rich, has changed in the last 75 years. Today, few people in Britain — Saudi princes included — would think of employing 800 people for two years digging an ornamental lake. That is what William Waldorf Astor, the present Lord Astor's grandfather, did shortly after buying Hever — Anne Boleyn's childhood home, near Edenbridge in Kent — in 1903.

The story of the Astor fortune is an American legend. The family originated in the village of Waldorf, near Heidelberg. Just after the American War of Independence, John Jacob Astor, the fifth son of a butcher, left to become an instrument maker in London, whence he set out for the New World and a career in fur trading.

Astor invested his profit from furs in farmland; but it happened that the land he bought was on the edge of New York. He began with a half share in a 70-acre estate costing $70,000, which ran from what is now Broadway to the Hudson above 42nd Street.

Although William Waldorf Astor, John Jacob's great-grandson, who was created a Viscount in 1917, chose a Red Indian and a frontiersman as supporters to his coat-of-arms, he had previously sinned against the American ideal. In 1893, he left the country with the words, "America is not a fit place for a gentleman to live", and subsequently became a naturalized Briton.

For a former diplomat, William Waldorf was strangely tactless. His most famous gaffe was made at a concert he gave in his town house in Carlton House Terrace. A naval captain, although not personally invited, came in a party with Lady Oxford. When Astor saw him, he asked him to leave, and the next morning — despite a written apology — inserted a paragraph in a paper he owned to say the man had been there without invitation. Tiaras wagged in disapproval, and the Prince of Wales, in a tacit but crushing judgment on the case, asked the captain to his box at the theatre the next night.

Although he later bought *The Observer* and his son became chairman of *The Times*, Astor was dogged by bad publicity. He was even criticized for having entertained too lavishly as American minister at Rome, because it put the post "beyond the occupation of anyone without private means". This helps explain his obsession with secrecy. In London, he would not sleep at Carlton House Terrace, even after his own parties there, but went to the Astor Estate Office on the Embankment.



The first Baron Astor of Hever and his wife, outside their home in 1960. The present owner of the castle, who is to move out in the summer, succeeded to the title in 1971

When he showed Lady Warwick round this sumptuous, Gothic Revival building, he mysteriously revealed a lever. "If I were to press that," he said, "every door in the house would close, and you could not possibly get out without my permission." Then he smiled as he added, darkly: "You have nothing to be uneasy about, as you know, but I must take precautions".

Security was one vivid reason for buying a castle. Another was Astor's romantic love of the past, which he expressed in terrible writing. (Novels about Renaissance Italy were peppered with idioms like: "By the keys of St Peter you send me upon a thorny quest"). As at Cliveden, the country house he bought in 1893, he built a tall wall round the park at Hever. It gave rise to the joke that Astor's real middle name was "Walled Off". The drawbridge at Hever was restored and pulled up at night.

As Astor himself wrote, he "wished to live in comfort in his medieval stronghold, having no desire to call up from the past the phantoms of the Plague, the Black Death, or the Sweating Sickness, and other deadly dwellers in the castle of the Middle Ages." When F. L. Pearson restored the castle, he created some opulent rooms, panelled in richly carved, exotic woods.

It was too much for the architect Philip Tilden, who thought Hever "might indeed have been another Bodiam, infinitely alluring as it sat as I first saw it in the 'nineties ... but instead it has now become a miniature Metropolitan Museum of New York."

An Italian garden was designed to take Astor's collection of antique and Renaissance statuary, which Pickfords transported from Rome in 1906. There is also a topiary garden, with topiary figures of chessmen based on originals from the time of Henry VIII which Astor had seen in the British Museum.

But the masterstroke was the guest wing. Astor, with his real love of the past, did not wish to damage the external look of the castle, so the guest rooms were put in what looks like a small Tudor village on the other side of the moat. To keep up the fiction, different parts were given names like Cobham Corner, Medley Cottage, the Smuggler's Room and Orchard Cottage. "I cannot imagine a more natural way of providing guest rooms," wrote Astor.

Until recently, this unusual arrangement seemed particularly well suited to late twentieth century needs. The castle and gardens could be shown to the public (they receive some 144,000 visitors a year); the Tudor village, with its smaller, more comfortable rooms, provided a secluded home for the family. Unfortunately, such was the opulence with which Astor built, that even that has proved too big for today.

Clive Aslet

The author is a writer for Country Life

Waiting for Mr Jenkins

Mr Roy Jenkins' impending decision on whether to gamble on an early return to Parliament by offering himself to the voters of Glasgow, Hillhead, will not have been made any easier by two opinion polls this week which give him the narrowest of leads over his likely Labour opponent.

Indeed, the NOP survey in the *Daily Mail* indicated that the vote for the Alliance would not be significantly different whether its candidate was the excessively publicized Mr Jenkins or the relatively unknown, but local, Liberal nominee, Mr Charles Brodie. The clear implication is that Scots voters do not like English candidates.

For such a patently English Welshman to snatch a Scottish seat would be something of a psephological quirk. Almost all Scottish MPs of whatever persuasion are Scots by birth, or at least adoption. It is not simply raw xenophobic tartan nationalism at work; there is a serious undercurrent of belief that Scottish problems are often different from English ones, and that it takes a native to understand them.

No such thoughts trouble the Glasgow North branch of the Social Democrats, who voted unanimously on Tuesday night to invite Mr Jenkins as their candidate.

The local SDP chairman, Mr Ian McDonald, believes that Mr Jenkins' stature as a politician would tower over his slight impediment of being English.

"This by-election will be fought on national economic policy, on unemployment," Mr McDonald told me. "It will not be parochial issues at stake; it will be Alliance economics versus Bennite economics. They are national issues, and Mr Jenkins is by far the best man to present them."

The by-election is caused by the death last weekend of the sitting Conservative member. It is significant that the SDP do not even mention Conservative economics as a factor in the argument.

That Sir Thomas Galbraith, who with 33 years in the seat was Scotland's longest-serving MP, clung for so long to this oasis of Conservatism in the Clydeside desert of social deprivation is an indication of what kind of constituency it is.

Lying just to the west of the city centre, Hillhead's dourly majestic Victorian terraces and villas, built on Glasgow's successive fortunes of cotton, tobacco and steel, sweep grandly down a gentle hillside from Gilbert

'This by-election will be fought on national economic policy, on unemployment... it will not be parochial issues at stake'

Scott's gothic University to the river, gathering in on the way a few pockets of a more familiar Glasgow, the industrial fringes of Whiteinch and Scotstoun, where a vestige of once-great Clydeside heavy industry struggles to survive.

But Hillhead is a predominantly middle-class enclave where, according to ancient Glasgow tradition, the accent is so refined that sex is what the coal comes in.



Ian McDonald: Englishness won't handicap Jenkins

In a city where the local authority provides nearly three-quarters of the housing, Hillhead claims almost 90 per cent owner-occupation, with one-third of the householders retired people. It has not escaped the Social Democrats' notice that the demographic profile is similar to that of Crosby, where Mrs Williams demolished a once unassailable Tory majority.

Since the then Mr Galbraith won the seat in 1948, the electorate of Hillhead has shrunk by 8,000, and the Tory majority by a similar amount. Glasgow is being depopulated at the rate of 30,000 a year as its residents escape the rotting inner city to the pleasanter suburbs. The trend continues.

The rogue element in Hillhead's likely voting pattern is its university halls of residence and its belt of student bedsit land. The new electoral register to be published in February is likely to include about 2,000 students, whose votes could have a decisive influence on the by-election result; in the 1979 general election the student vote helped to take Labour to only 2,003 votes short of victory.

The Tories, whose likely candidate is Mr Leonard Turpie, a Glasgow lawyer, face an uphill struggle to retain the seat, with their stock dismally low in Scotland. Last month's opinion poll in *The Scotsman* gave them only 14 per cent support, trailing along beside the largely burnt-out Scottish Nationalists. Labour clung to top place with 36 per cent, with the Alliance close behind with 35 per cent, showing rather less well than in England.

Mrs Thatcher's economic policies cut little ice on Clydeside, once the humming workshop of the Empire and now with one man in five out of work — the sorry fact that will undoubtedly be the main campaigning plank of the Labour candidate, Mr David Wiseman.

Like Mr Jenkins, Mr Wiseman is a foreigner — a cockney, indeed — but he has the advantage of being a Strathclyde councillor and well established in the district. Massively bearded and earringed, Mr Wiseman is a social worker and a supporter of the pro-Benn Labour Coordinating Committee, but he has said that, if elected, he would probably join the Tribune group of MPs. Another theme of his campaign is certain to be opposition to the new Trident missile base down the Clyde at Faslane; the Social Democrats naturally hope he will drive significant numbers of Labour traditionalists into their arms.

The Liberals put up a less than sparkling performance at the general election, taking barely 15 per cent of the vote, although in a Scottish context such a showing is not quite as bad as it seems. Since then their new prospective candidate, Mr Charles Brodie, a computer company executive, has been extremely active in the constituency.

When Mr Jenkins visited Glasgow in September, he drew a capacity audience of 600 SDP supporters, and was received most warmly. For his cultivated Englishness, his carefully bred accent, although foreign to Scots' ears, may be just the thing for well-bred and genteel Hillhead.

Alan Hamilton

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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UNBLOCKING THE ROCK

The agreement of Señor Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister, to lift the blockade of Gibraltar on April 20 should mark the opening of a new and more hopeful chapter in the story of the dispute. The closure of the border, decided by General Franco in 1969, was intended to bring pressure on Britain and Gibraltar to come to terms with Spain; but it had the opposite effect. It created resentment in Gibraltar towards Spain, and taught the inhabitants how to get on without the contacts they had always had across the border. The task now must be to try to erase the bitter feelings which have grown up during this time, and to restore normal dealings between the Gibraltarians and their neighbours in the Campo, because that is the only way in which the issue can ever be satisfactorily resolved.

It will not be a rapid process. At the moment there is an unbridgeable gap between the determination of the Gibraltarians not to become part of Spain and the belief of the Spanish government, shared by most Spaniards, that that is what they should be. Nothing of that is changed by yesterday's agreement. Spain maintains its claim to Gibraltar, and Britain maintains its commitment not to make any change in sovereignty over Gibraltar against the wishes of the inhabitants.

But it has been agreed that simultaneously with the opening of the border, talks will open in Lisbon between Britain and Spain about Gibraltar; and that will provide a framework within which proposals can be made. It is not excluded for all time that Gibraltar might become part of Spain. It is possible that if they were persuaded of Spain's good intentions, the Gibraltarians might one day lose their present hostility to the idea. For some time to come, however, the most fruitful approach will be to concentrate on methods of improving relations across the border.

Yesterday's agreement was the product of a slow evolution in Spanish attitudes. Ever since the end of the Franco regime there has been an awareness in some quarters in Madrid that the blockade of Gibraltar was doing the Spanish cause no good. In April 1980 an agreement was reached with Britain in Lisbon by which the border would be opened and negotiations on the future of Gibraltar begun; but it ran into opposition from the right and its implementation was postponed. Señor Calvo Sotelo has now felt strong enough to carry out the terms of the Lisbon agreement because he has been able to link the issue with Spain's imminent entry into Nato and its application to join the European Community. He has taken the view that it would be easier to make progress over Gibraltar once Spain was inside Nato — for example by having Spanish commanders in a Nato base in Gibraltar — and he has praised Britain for taking a positive attitude towards Spain in both its approaches.

For Britain, there is much to be gained from yesterday's agreement — and its successful implementation. It removes the irritant of the Gibraltar blockade from Anglo-Spanish relations, and enables efforts to be directed in the more constructive direction of developing contacts between Gibraltar and Spain. At a time when Spain has returned to democracy, and is returning to the mainstream of European affairs by its applications to join the European Community and Nato, it would be extremely unfortunate if the hostility symbolized by the Gibraltar blockade was allowed to continue. Britain's interest is in having Spain as a democratic partner.

In all this, however, the interests of the Gibraltarians must be safeguarded. One of the ironies of the present situation is that, though they initially suffered from the Spanish blockade, the Gibraltarians are now anxious about the effects of opening the frontier. They are afraid of an influx of Spanish workers, at a time when the prospects of employment in the colony have been dealt a blow by the government's recently announced decision to close the naval dockyard. In the long run, the Gibraltarians cannot expect to remain indefinitely in a British cocoon. Their future must lie, to a great extent, in developing economic links with their Spanish hinterland. But thought must be given to helping them over any short-term economic difficulties; and for the long term they must be given no reason to believe that Britain is making decisions about their political future over their heads.

THE GREAT LIFEBOAT STAMPEDE

The Penlee lifeboat disaster was swift and terrible. The public's response to appeals on behalf of the victims' dependants was eager. But it was punctuated by dispute about the destination of the money being collected. A stampede was started by the action of the new crew of the new Penlee lifeboat who went on token strike until they received assurance that the money would be distributed in the manner they thought fit - action that did not do honour to the tradition of the lifeboat service and would be better forgotten. Among those stampeded were the Prime Minister, the Attorney General, the Charity Commissioners, and Fleet Street. Within a couple of days things had been fixed so that all the money contributed to the two principal funds, more than £2,500,000 would be divided between the families of the eight men who perished, three of whom were unmarried. All that remains is for the trustees to decide how the division is to be made.

The outcry was against bureaucrats, lawyers, do-gooders, tax collectors or other modern demons interposing themselves between the donors and the objects of their benevolence. It was assumed and stated that all donors to both funds had one object in view: that all they gave should be made over to the bereaved families. That assumption is manifestly false. Some did and do want that, some did not and do not, some did and do not. Letters received by *The Times* from its readers make that unmistakably plain. And it is just what common sense would lead one to suppose: if asked whether they would like their fiver to be used to top up donations of £300,000 to each family or to be used for other benevolent purposes of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, which is wholly dependent on voluntary public subscription, not all donors would be likely to choose the former.

People gave money out of admiration for the men who gave their lives, out of pity for their families, and out of gratitude to lifeboatmen all round our coasts. The law of charity, which many asses in this instance pronounced to be an ass, would, if its provisions had been allowed to operate, have better matched that multiple motive of benevolence than does the upshot of the public stampede. It would not, for one thing, have left so uncomfortable a disparity between the gifts bestowed on the bereaved of this disaster and on those of Longhope (eight men lost in 1969) and Fraserburgh (five men lost in 1970) when appeals on each occasion brought in about £100,000; or between the financial provision made for these widows and the circumstances of the 48 other widows of lifeboatmen lost on duty to whom the RNLI pays pensions of just under £40 a week to the age of sixty. It is of course open to the Mousehole families to give away to others some of what has been given to them. But it is harsh to have exposed them to that kind of decision in the glare of the public when they are already experiencing the sorrows and strains of bereavement.

A better way to handle disaster appeals must be found for the future. In a letter we publish today a correspondent makes the sensible suggestion that the Charity Commissioners should publish standard texts of alternative declarations of trust. One would be of the "post-box" type which both Penlee funds have now been made into. Others would be varieties of charitable trust permitting the application of any surplus to kindred charitable purposers after the needs of all those bereaved or injured in the disaster had been generously met. Anyone launching an appeal would announce which kind of fund he was opening, and newspapers would doubtless explain the implications to their readers.

Sugar discrimination

From the Chairman of Tate & Lyle, Limited

Sir, I dislike taking issue with my friend, Lord Campbell. He has always joined with Tate & Lyle in championing the interests of developing country cane sugar producers and he is rightly respected for his leadership and achievements.

However, I cannot agree with all his comments in his letter to you (January 5) about the intricate matter of the EEC's guaranteed price for ACP sugar in 1981-82.

Lord Campbell says the British Government blocked a Commission proposal to pay an increase in price to the ACP exporters of 8½ per cent by refusing a package which other EEC members were prepared to accept. This is not the case. In fact Mr Buchanan-Smith made it clear in a written reply to a parliamentary question of December 16 that HM Government was prepared to accept an increase of 8½ per cent provided the cane storage levy rebate system for cane sugar was abolished. The issue is still unresolved because other member states were unwilling to accept the Commission's proposal.

The difficulty which faced the EEC Commission in seeking to improve the refiners' position was to find a way of doing this which would be acceptable to the ACP suppliers. It is indeed arguable that the Commission's original offer was favourable to the ACP exporters since the EEC beet sugar producers, who were given increases of 8½ per cent for white sugar and 7½ per cent for raw sugar, are required to pay a levy, the minimum amount being 2 per cent on Quota A production, leaving net increases of at best 6½ per cent and 5½ per cent respectively.

Leaving aside this argument, the Commission revised their position to offering the ACP exporters 8½ per cent on the terms which Mr Buchanan-Smith said would have been acceptable to the British Government. The cane storage levy rebate system which the Commission proposed to abolish has no relevance whatsoever to cane refining which has a regular supply of raw sugar throughout the year, with supplies coming from both the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

In my view the Commission's revised proposal would have settled all the difficulties without imposing a recurrent financial burden on EEC funds. I much hope that at the end of the day good sense will prevail and that the issue will be resolved in the way proposed by the Commission and supported by the British Government. For my part I can see no earthly reason why this sensible compromise proposal should not also receive the full backing of the ACP sugar exporters.

Yours etc,
JELLICOE,
Tate & Lyle, Limited,
Sugar Quay,
Lower Thames Street, EC3.

Outside Parliament

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, Surely Mr Lindsay Hall misses the point in his letter (January 2) on extra-parliamentary pressure? He lists a number of reforms such as the curtailment of despotic monarchy and the temporal powers of the Church, the abolition of the slave trade and child labour, the Reform Act and the enfranchisement of women, and says that it is "doubtful whether any of these reforms would have been possible without the work of groups outside Parliament as well as in it and the readiness of individuals to challenge, or even to break the law".

Every example quoted relates to a period before the granting of a universal franchise. Is it possible to produce an equally impressive list of extra-parliamentary action over the past fifty years on which there is general agreement over the rightness of such action?

Part of the constituency I represent is desperately poor and unemployment must be affecting a third of the labour force. Many of the actions taken by Mrs Thatcher have increased the misery of many constituents and the temptation to take action outside Parliament is enormous. But if the left wants to be able to throw the rule book at any who try to illegally and unconstitutionally frustrate the implementation of our programme, do we not start from a stonger moral and political position if our own record on the rule of law is beyond question? It was this point that I thought Michael Foot was trying to make on the Tatchell affair.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK FIELD,
House of Commons.

Nurses' pay

From Miss Waltraud M. Kramp

Sir, A profession which requires A-level standard education and a high degree of devotion (not to mention considerable personal sacrifice working long, anti-social, staggered shifts) should conceivably be valued in terms of adequate financial reward.

The nursing salary, however, appears to stand in inverse proportion to the social value of its contribution to the infrastructure of any one place in this country.

I can, thus, only conclude that waiting for Father Christmas to present nurses with a pay rise is just as untypical as seeing nurses take industrial action.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WALTRAUD M. KRAMP,
University College Hospital,
Gower Street, WC1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A new way with disaster funds

From Mr Graham S. Brown

Sir, May I make a proposal as to how, in future, the recurrence of distress arising out of disaster appeals might be avoided, and thus how the generosity of the British public in responding to such appeals might not be discouraged, legally thwarted or capriciously taxed?

The difficulties of the Penlee funds have followed those of the Lynmouth floods, the Gillingham bus disaster and the Aberfan funds.

The problem arises, not from the law itself, but from the absence of an established structure within which disaster appeals can be mounted, recognising that appeals must necessarily be made urgently and emotionally. Such a structure could be created by the Charity Commissioners publishing model trusts, for voluntary adoption by appeal committees. The trusts would be of two main types — benevolent, and charitable.

The former would be exemplified by the "post box" funds which it has now been found the Penwith District Council's fund and the local fishermen's constitute.

Under the latter, the trustees would be required to apply the funds for the relief of the immediate wants, and of the pain and suffering of any surviving victims, and of the bereaved, and for the relief of hardship among them during the rest of their lives. Any surpluses would clearly be made applicable for other charitable purposes.

Within this type, one version could provide for the application of surpluses for charitable purposes within the disaster community, another for the relief of distress arising from similar disasters past or future, and in appropriate cases yet another for the furtherance of the work of public service, voluntary or professional, related to the disaster.

These categories and sub-categories would reflect the spectrum of contributors' intentions apparent in your correspondence columns in recent days.

With careful draftsmanship it would even be legally possible (so long as the perpetuity rules were observed) to have a benevolent and charitable trust, combining both categories — which in practice could pay the bereaved, or any surviving victims, large lump sums, beyond compensation for pain and suffering, and provision for relief of hardship, and could apply any surplus for other charitable purposes.

Model trusts would enable committees to appeal on terms and with consequences which would be clear to all — to the committee, to the public, to the victims' families and, where applicable, to the surviving victims themselves.

An appeal committee could simply say: "Please send donations to the Loamshire Disaster Fund, which we are constituting as a charitable/local community, Type A trust."

Such models need not fetter the trustees. On the contrary, not only could wider powers be conferred than are implied by law but even the precise trusts could be filled in later, provided that the models were appropriately drafted as interim trusts.

Authoritative models could also be helpful in providing a yardstick of reference, if the Government wished not only to relieve from tax the Penlee funds, but also to amend the complex and arbitrary taxation of appeal funds in general.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM S. BROWN,
10 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
January 8.

From the Director of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations

Sir, The decisions of the Charity Commissioners and the Attorney General about the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund (*The Times*, January 6) will bring relief to many, but the very fact of this controversy underlines again the urgent need for the reform of charity law.

This is not the first time that the obscurity of the law as it stands has caused an outcry. For example, less than a year ago many people were astonished at the initial decision of the Charity Commissioners to retain the charitable status of the so-called Moonies. Yet the Minister of State at the Home Office, Mr Timothy Raison, said, "there was no need for an amendment to the present law. To effect change, legislation would be needed but the demands on Parliamentary time were such that only major and essential cases can be considered. In the case of charity law, both the basic principles and the way in which they were administered remained broadly satisfactory".

For an institution to qualify as a charity its purposes must be exclusively charitable. Such purposes are nowhere comprehensively defined. While there are advantages in a measure of imprecision, this is hardly a virtue when it becomes unpredictable. So, as the Trustees of the Penlee Disaster Fund found, it is often impossible, given the present state of the law, to advise prospective charity trustees with certainty.

Much of the groundwork for the reform of charity law has been covered in the report of the Goodman committee established under the auspices of the NCVO. At the very least, clarification is needed for members of the public, be they managers of voluntary organizations or those moved to subscribe to appeals such as Penlee, who need to know what activities are regarded in law as charitable.

The time is long overdue when the Government should take steps to reconcile the requirements of charity law with the social and economic realities of the last part of the twentieth century.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON,
National Council for Voluntary Organisations,
26 Bedford Square WC1.
January 6.

The Hillhead candidate

From Miss Margaret Dool

Sir, If politicians ever wonder why the electorate is cynical about them, they could do worse than look to Glasgow, Hillhead. I live near there and have been noting the comments, made with indecent haste so soon after the death of Sir Thomas Galbraith, about possible candidates. While much has been said about how this constituency might benefit the various parties, I have not heard anything about how the candidate might benefit the voters.

The local candidates may profess such concern, but with regard to the SDP the only comment has been that it would be an opportunity to gain another seat in Parliament and particularly a means of re-entry for Mr Roy Jenkins.

I do not think it can be denied that many English people regard Glasgow as a hideous blot on the landscape, peopled with uncouth hooligans, and I am sure that even those MPs who have not enjoyed the sophisticated high-life of the European Parliament might share this view and would find it difficult to relate to the people and problems of a constituency in this city. Would it not therefore be even more difficult for Mr Jenkins?

When Glasgow's Teddy Taylor became MP for an English constituency, he moved his home and family there. Can we expect that if Mr Jenkins were to be elected he would reverse the process? Somehow I cannot quite envisage him in the rather run-down bedsitter land which a substantial part of Hillhead comprises.

I do not believe any sensible person would ever expect an MP to cure all the ills in his constituency, but most people would vote for someone who they thought would tackle some of them and not merely regard the seat as a means of political expediency.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET DOOL,
5 Holyrood Quadrant,
Glasgow.
January 7.

His house in order

From Dr John Nicholson

Sir, Homer nods. Your Literary Editor fails to comment (January 4) on the most interesting feature of his list of novels most popular amongst applicants to the University College, London English Department. I refer of course to the decline and fall of Evelyn Waugh, from seventh position in 1980 to tenth last year. Was Brideshead not being Revisited before the television people got there?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN NICHOLSON,
Bedford College (University of London),
Regent's Park, NW1.
January 4.

Rape case

From Mr G. M. Laurie

Sir, I am curious for your Legal Correspondent to amplify his view (January 6) that the concept of "contributory negligence" has no validity in the law of rape.

If a 17-year-old girl were to stroll naked in Piccadilly Circus on Cup Final night, in view of the likely result could she initiate a complaint of rape? I would find it hard to understand that there had been no willing anticipation of the fruits of her part.

If she were to sunbathe nude during a June lunchtime in Hyde Park, her need to forethink the possible result might arguably be less.

If she hitch-hikes alone late at night, one would think that even with the most modest earlier parental guidance she would know, and by implication accept, the risk. Her prudent course is either to seek the best shelter available or to await a police patrol vehicle; to reject prudence is surely negligent.

Yours faithfully,
G. M. LAURIE,
56 Broadlands Avenue,
Chesham,
Buckinghamshire.
January 7.

A diary in question

From Count Nikolai Tolstoy

Sir, Your list of best-selling books in today's (December 16) copy of *The Times* includes *The Diary of a Farmer's Wife, 1796-1797* by Anne Hughes, which formed the subject of a successful BBC dramatisation not long ago.

This book is in fact a forgery. There never was such a person as Anne Hughes, and the "diary" was concocted just before the last war for motives of personal gain. The narrative is an absurd travesty of 18th-century rural life, and I have a letter from the original publisher confirming that it is indeed a known forgery. I pointed this out to the director of the BBC version, who said he would notify any future publisher.

It is to be hoped that Penguin Books will reconsider their decision to palm off this work onto an innocent public as being genuine historical material.

Yours faithfully,
NIKOLAI TOLSTOY,
Court Close,
Southmoor,
Near Abingdon,
Berkshire.
December 16.

Hearing the personal voice in music

From Mr John Boulton

Sir, Such is the prestige of Anthony Burgess (article, December 29) that readers, especially young ones, might think that what he says about music having decayed with the death of Mozart is true. It is not; and some other things he has to say are misleading. Thus, Francis Routh (letter, January 5) is able to deal dismissively with Mr Burgess' wrong notions concerning tonality.

Tonality will be viewed by many readers as an intellectual concept; whereas music, *qua* music, is properly a matter for the ears and for the heart. Anthony Burgess contrasts the domination of personality in the music of Beethoven with the subordination by Mozart of personality in the interests of artistic function. He who cannot see that the perfectly wrought 40th Symphony of Mozart is as *personal* an utterance as the "Eroica" of Beethoven, and that Beethoven's 7th Symphony is as classically conceived as Mozart's "Jupiter", must have ears of cloth and a heart of stone. Yet Anthony Burgess seeks to persuade us that whilst Mozart's works are classical, Beethoven's are romantic and different in nature, and inferior. The heavenly visions which music has vouchsafed Mr Burgess may well, as he says for himself, have "ceased to exist at about the time of the death of Mozart" — but happily not for the rest of us.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
JOHN BOULTON,
The Music Review,
18 Lillington Avenue,
Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire.
January 5

From Mr Geoffrey E. Mulford

Sir, The statement by Mr Anthony Burgess on the condition of music in our time (*The Times*, December 29) could not be plainer. The situation is serious, for the state of music has a direct bearing on the harmony of the nation and indeed, by its international validity, on humanity as a whole. Plato unequivocally warns us (Republic VIII) that the first step on the slippery slope from perfect government to tyranny is taken when the Guardians undervalue music, a term which includes mathematics and poetry as well as harmony.

Is all lost? It is a universal law, obvious to anyone who owns, for example, a brand-new car, that everything in creation runs from fine to coarse and eventually, if nothing is done to retard the process, to the final disintegration of its form. This, however need not be a steady line of descent. It is apparent in the history of Western music that at certain points, when music was in danger of becoming over-complex, a few men, dissatisfied with the condition of music as they found it, returned to the study of fundamental principles. A rebirth of musical ideas suitable to the time and place has then been the result.

In the fifteenth century Dunstable and his school laid the foundations of music in the Western tradition as we now understand it. In the seventeenth century the Camerata, Peri and Monteverdi founded opera by referring back to ancient Greek sources. In the eighteenth century C. P. E. Bach, amongst others, developed the simple and eloquent form of the classical movement.

The last point at which the need arose for re-evaluation was after the death of Mozart. Who could follow the master? As Haydn commented, "The world will not see such talent again in a hundred years." In fact, almost two hundred years have elapsed. Was it perhaps for Beethoven to fulfil Mozart's prophecy of him: that he would give the world something to talk about? Should he have returned to basic principles and founded a new movement that would unite the aims of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries? In the event, he did not. Haydn, spotting the danger, had warned him against "boldness", but ignoring the advice Beethoven proceeded on his way and, without the necessary return of first principles, became a bridge between the Classical and Romantic movements. Hence the steady line of deterioration since his time.

Is there no hope? Perhaps it is incumbent on those of us who compose, perform or enjoy listening to music, to review our appreciation of this high art. Before embarking upon one of these activities, should we not set its appropriateness against the classical definition of music given by Marsilio Ficino in a letter to Antonio Canigiani, "a man both learned and wise". Quoting both Mercurius and Plato as his authority he said that "music was given to us by God to subdue the body, temper the mind and render Him praise". How much music of the last two hundred years would survive such a test?

Yours faithfully,
G. E. MULFORD
29 Cromer Road, SW17.

Taking the long view

From Mr P. D. Trevor-Roper

Sir, We can take it that El Greco was not astigmatic. That theory was floated in 1913, and chewed over remorselessly in the German and Spanish ophthalmological journals during the decades that followed. It is of course true (as Mr Harrison-Wallace says in his letter on December 21), that the subject and rendering should correspond, however distorted the image within the viewer's eye. But the proponents countered this by pointing out that, if one looks through an astigmatic lens, and draws a circle, it comes out as an oval, unless there is already a circle on the paper to copy, and that El Greco did generally elongate the faces of his angels, rather more than the faces in his portraits.

But in spite of many more cogent arguments, the theory about El Greco still flickers on, as one of those engaging whimsies which seek to find an organic basis for art, and which can never be disproved. At least they may continue to provide substance for "features" as enjoyable as that offered by Anthony Burgess on December 14.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK TREVOR-ROPER,
3 Park Square West,
Regent's Park, NW1.

Canon law revision

From the Secretary of the Canon Law Society of Great Britain and Ireland

Sir, Your correspondent, David Samuel (December 23) writes of the review of canon law in the Catholic Church revealing a "conservative" trend. Until the final text is promulagated, such judgments are premature.

However, as one who has seen the most recent text, can I refer to its sections on human rights, the rights and duties of lay people, the mandatory consultation and the involvement of lay people's professional expertise in the running of the Church, the duty to promote ecumenism, the freedom of theological research, etc. Surely, these are worth "conserving"?

Above all, and most strikingly, the tone of the text is pastoral rather than legalistic.

Yours sincerely,
J. JOYCE,
Secretarial offices,
Diocese of Portsmouth Finance Office,
First Floor,
27 Guildhall Walk, Portsmouth.

Tennyson's desk

From Mr John Howard

Sir, Much as we residents of Tealby would like to claim the little stream which runs down through the vale by the Bayon's Manor site as the inspiration of Tennyson's poem, the somewhat embittered relationship between the Tealby and Somersby branches of the family would seem to make the story of the desk at Bayon's (letter, January 5) rather unlikely.

Tennyson was 28 years old when he left Lincolnshire and may well have written "The Brook" elsewhere, but his youthful memories of Somersby have surely influenced the poem.

In making a film of Alfred's Lincolnshire years for educational purposes, *Tennyson Country*, we used several sequences of the Somersby stream on its journey through the Wolds and were delighted to find how closely many of these scenes corresponded to the words of "The Brook". Using the Tealby stream would have produced a less convincing parallel between the landscape and the poetry.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HOWARD, Director,
Lincolnshire Educational Television,
Bishop Grosseteste College,
Lincoln.
January 7.

Behind the rail strike

From Mr F. M. Jacques

Sir, May I amplify a little what you wrote in your leader "Aslef out on a limb" (December 30). You rightly accuse Mr Buckton of humbug, but you don't make clear the cause of his humbuggery. It is that ultimately his job is at stake, just that, and any rational productivity agreement would hasten its termination. So it seems he'll go on talking endless poppycock about this and that for as long as he can.

The duties performed by present-day members of Aslef aren't those of craftsmen; there is no longer any case for the continued separate existence of this craft union. Any bloke who can read, has good sight and isn't colour-blind could qualify to sit at ease and drive a diesel or electric loco; most guards and many porters could do the job after a minimum of training and learning the road, and a number have aleady done so. The London bus drivers regard hours spent in a diesel or electric loco's cab — cab, mark you, no longer footplate — as a piece of cake. There's no need for double manning, except in a minority of exceptional cases, and there's every good reason for turns of duty ranging between seven and nine hours.

Understandably Mr Buckton doesn't want the chop, even with a compensating handshake; his executive committee members don't want their regular visits to their Hampstead headquarters to cease. Of course not.

But isn't that why he and others seem prepared to put the future of British Rail in jeopardy and consign the Labour Party to further years on the Opposition benches.?

Chuck it, Buckton.

Yours truly,
F. M. JACQUES,
Vine Cottage,
Bourn, Cambridge.

Bench marks

From Mr Simon Eddison

Sir, Tom Benyon (December 30) believes the Government front benches are short of poets, broadcasters, bon viveurs and wits. From outside the heady heights of the Commons most of us could identify other, more critical talents which have been as elusive as the bear on Hackney Marshes!

Yours faithfully,
SIMON EDDISON,
30 Chester Square, SW1.

SOCIAL NEWS

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. A. O. Ahlquist and Miss P. Y. A. Wood
The engagement is announced between James, only son of Mr and Mrs A. O. Ahlquist, of Rugby, Warwickshire, and Patricia, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs K. A. Wood, of Southsea, Hampshire.

Mr J. M. C. Ashwanden and Miss J. E. Scott
The engagement is announced, in Toronto, between James, younger son of Mr and Mrs Nigel Ashwanden, of Cookham, Berkshire, and Joanna Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr Brian and Dr Dorothy Scott, of Skewen, West Glamorgan. The marriage will take place in the United Kingdom in July.

The Rev R. Chadd and Miss J. Burston
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, elder son of the Rev L. F. and Mrs Chadd, of the Vicarage, Fareham, and Nicola, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs J. Burston, of Dovecote House, Romsey, Hampshire.

Mr J. P. Evans and Miss L. M. Thorne
The engagement is announced between Philip, eldest son of Mr and Mrs E. J. Evans, of Tillingbourne Gardens, Finchley, London, and Linda, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs M. N. Thorne, of Paulsgrove, Portsmouth, Hampshire.

Mr P. E. T. Kennaugh and Miss C. J. Miller
The engagement is announced between Patrick, son of Mr Edward T. Kennaugh, of The Moors, Rushmore, Surrey, and the late Mrs Kennaugh, and Catharine, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. B. Miller, of 19 Oxford Road, London, SW15.

Flight Lieutenant R. E. Miller, RAF and Miss J. T. S. Refuge
The engagement is announced between Ronald, elder son of Major and Mrs Norman Miller, of Colchester, Essex, and June, younger daughter of the Rev Titus and Mrs Refuge, of Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Mr P. A. V. S. Osman and Miss J. C. Sellens
The engagement is announced between Philip, only son of the late Dr Arthur Arnold Osman, DSC, FRCP, and Mrs Rose Osman, of Gorsewick, Crowborough, East Sussex, and Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank W. Sellens, also of Crowborough.

Mr A. G. W. Osmond and Miss J. K. Wernberg-Møller
The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr P. A. Osmond, of Bromley, and Mrs Anson Osmond, of Oxford, and Janey, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs P. Wernberg-Møller, of Oxford.

Mr J. Orme and Miss S. Bennett
The engagement is announced between James, younger son of the late Mr A. D. Orme and Mrs J. S. Magrath, of Middle Farm House, Andor, and Sally, only daughter of Dr and Mrs D. G. B. Bennett, of Springleigh, Leigh Woods, Bristol.

Mr E. D. Oxberry and Miss V. M. de Klerk
The engagement is announced between Edward Daniel, son of Mrs E. M. Oxberry and the late Mr Jack Oxberry, of Pocklington, Yorkshire, and Valerie May, daughter of Mr and Mrs Theo de Klerk, of Claremont, Cape Town, South Africa.

Mr A. W. D. Perrins and Miss N. P. Hickling
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of the late Captain A. M. D. Perrins and of Mrs M. Jewell, of Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire, and Nichola, third daughter of Mr and Mrs E. P. Hickling, of West Hanningfield, Essex.

Mr A. Rapoport and Miss K. E. H. McLellan
The engagement is announced between Alexander, son of Professor and Mrs Anatol Rapoport, of Toronto, and Katharine, daughter of His Honour Judge McLellan and Mrs McLellan, of Lone Barn, Catherington, Hampshire.

Mr J. M. Sinclair and Miss R. A. Benjamin
The engagement is announced between Jonathan Martin, son of Mr and Mrs H. P. Sinclair, of Pinner, Middlesex, and Rachel Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Benjamin, of Berkhampsted, Hertfordshire.

Mr M. R. Taylor and Miss L. M. Cheverton
The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Mr and Mrs Robert Taylor, of Newport, Isle of Wight, and Lyn, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Cheverton, of Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight.

Mr J. Topott and Miss L. Farr
The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs P. K. Topott, of the Laurels, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire, and Linda only daughter of Mrs H. Farr and the late Mr C. F. Farr, of 14 Cambridge Road, Wollaton Park, Nottingham.

Mr W. P. Wakefield and Miss M. E. B. Jelf
The engagement is announced between Paul, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. W. Wakefield, of Upperton, West Sussex, and Mary Edwina Howard, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Jelf and Mrs Jelf, of Folkestone, Kent.

Mr D. J. Womersley and Miss C. J. Godlee
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs John Womersley, of Druridge Bay, Northumberland, and Carolyn, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Nicholas Godlee, of Southgate, London.

Cranleigh School

Lent Term begins on Sunday. The Rev Nicholas Menon takes over as chaplain. Paul Hobbs is senior prefect. The Sixth Form Academic and Music Scholarships, the Junior Scholarship and Assisted Place Examinations take place during the week beginning January 18. Prof Edward Williams will lecture on 'The Ascent of Mount Kongur' on January 22; *Guys and Dolls* takes place on March 10-12. Confirmation by the Bishop of Dorking on March 13, the Preparatory Schools Hockey Tournament on March 15 and a performance of *The Messiah* on March 21. Term ends on March 27.

Croft House School, Shillingstone, Dorset

Term starts on January 10. Caroline Wallis continues as head girl. Half term is from February 18-22 and term ends on March 25.

Girls' Public Day School Trust

Spring Term for the 24 schools of The Girls' Public Day School Trust will begin this week. Half term will be in the weeks of February 15 or 22 and term will end on Wednesday, March 31. Miss Elizabeth Gill will take up her appointment as Headmistress of Shrewsbury High School. A service of thanksgiving will be held in Portsmouth Cathedral on February 19 to mark the centenary of Portsmouth High School.

Milestone Schools

Spring Term for the senior tutorial college and middle school started on Monday. There are 12 new students. Term ends on April 2.

Spring Term for the junior school started on Tuesday. There are 16 new pupils. Term ends on March 19.

Birthdays



Sir Rudolph Bing, former general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, New York, who is 80 today.

TODAY: Major D. S. Allhusen, 68; Sir Christopher Aston, 62; Mr George Buchanan, 78; Sir John Buckley, 69; Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, 82; Father Benedict Green, 58; Mr Terry Hands, 41; Mr David Holbrook, 59; Sir Glyn Jones, 74; Admiral Sir Frederick Parham, 81; Mr Ralph Tubbs, 70; Mr David Watt, 50; the Right Rev F. H. West, 73.
TOMORROW: Air Commodore Sir Vernon Brown, 93; Professor M. G. Fleming, 69; Mr A. A. Gold, 65; Mr Sidney Griller, 71; Mr Derek Hammond-Stroud, 53; Sir Robert Marshall, 62; Mr Roy Moore, 74; Sir Gerald Reece, 85.

Latest appointments

Surgeon Rear-Admiral R. J. W. Lambert to be Surgeon Rear-Admiral (Ships and Establishments) in February in succession to Surgeon Rear-Admiral F. M. Kinsman.

Cambridge Movement and Christian unity

In his *Apologia* Newman tells a strange story against himself, partly by way of making amends, to the effect that he had snubbed a visitor who was in Oxford begging for prayers for unity.

It was January, 1840, and Newman was at the height of his influence as leader of the Tractarians. The Rev George Spencer, from Cambridge, was a man of about his own age who had become a Roman Catholic a few years earlier. He had come from Oscott, Birmingham, and was spending a few days with the learned William Palmer at Magdalen.

"I was very rude to him, I would not meet him at dinner, and that, though I did not say so, because I considered him *in loco apostatae* from the Anglican Church, and I beg his pardon for it", Newman wrote. But later he met him privately, and admitted: "When he came to my rooms with Mr Palmer, so glad was my heart to see him, that I could have laughed for joy".

The visit was not fruitless. Spencer was genuine, if a little out of touch with current trends at Oxford. His theme was that the conversion of England to Catholicity would lead to the revival of true religion throughout the world. If Newman could not associate himself with *that campaign* of prayer there was no reason why he should not launch another of his own; so despite his other cares he proceeded to draw up a "Plan for the Society of Prayer for Unity" and circulate it among his friends.

Pusey and Keeble liked it, but the Bishop of Oxford, Bagot, was not so sure; he sent it to Lambeth, and Manning was also consulted. In the end it was decided that it should be tried out experimentally. So for a number of years it was used in private by a group of friends around Oxford.

A beautiful booklet was printed in 1841, which contains a set of prayers following upon three psalms, a lesson from Daniel IX and St John XVIII used as a prayer. Later it became widely known when it was incorporated in the *Manual* of the Cowley Fathers. That was the first example of what Paul Couturier used to call "*parallel elaboration*".

But what of George Spencer? A decade or more before the Oxford Movement began with the publication of the famous tracts, which gave it its first label, there had taken place a lesser move towards Rome at Cambridge. Three of its leading members, all members of Trinity, became Catholics, partly under the influence of emigré priests.

In their several ways they threw themselves into the *van of the work* for unity. Coming from good families and being men of means, they stood out among the English Catholics, then only emerging from their isolation, thanks to the Emancipation Act of 1829.

Ambrose Phillips, who later assumed the name de Lisle, was a landowner in Leicestershire who spent his fortune on good works, which included the establishment of three religious orders in England, the Cistercians, the Institute of Charity and the Passionists, and built several churches.

Kenelm Digby, scion of an Anglo-Irish clan, was little more than 16 but already at Cambridge when he asked for instruction by a Jesuit at Farm Street Church. Later he and Phillips rode 25 miles on Sundays to Old Hall to attend Mass: He devoted his fortune to long, and — to modern eyes — tedious historical works in the vein of Montalembert's *Monks of the West*.

George Spencer, the youngest son of Earl Spencer, was for a time Rector of Brington, on the family estates in Northamptonshire. He, too, may be said to have read his way towards Rome, but took the final step at the instance of Phillips.

Later in life he followed his friend, Padre Domenico Barberi, whom he had helped to come to England, and was *to receive Newman* at Littlemore in October 1845. He became a Passionist himself and spent his life preaching and writing about the need for Christian unity. Father Ignatius, as he was known and universally loved, died after preaching his last mission at Coatbridge in Scotland in 1864.

Between them these three enthusiasts, though eclipsed by their Oxford successors and the eventual reconstruction of Roman Catholic life *brought about by Cardinal* Wiseman, deserve credit for having blazed a trail in the early days of Queen Victoria. Their activities were not confined to England, but formed part of the religious revival, optimistic and romantic, that swept Europe after the Napoleonic era.

So to claim for them that they were among the pioneers of the ecumenical movement is no exaggeration. Between them this trio from Trinity laid foundations *which have been overlaid* by the passage of time. But the very obscurity into which they have all fallen is bound to prove a challenge to scholars.

An American priest was lately working at Oxford on Spencer; there are plans to look into the life and work of Phillips de Lisle, and one hopes that there is a Frenchman somewhere studying Digby, who had a great regard for everything French.

Herbert Keldany

Dr Runcie fulfils a dream

The archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, the first Anglican Primate to visit China, arrived in Nanking yesterday and said he hoped his brief visit would lead to something more substantial.

He spoke after being greeted by Bishop Ding Guangxun, the effective leader of China's protestant Church and head of the country's only Christian seminary, which opened last year in Nanking.

No government officials were on hand to greet Dr Runcie, as his visit is regarded as private. However, Chinese reporters were at the airport and at a later press conference.

Dr Runcie told reporters he hoped the three-day trip, which he described as a great thrill and the fulfilment of a dream, would not be his last. The point of making a private visit now was that "we will be able to come for something more substantial later", he said.

He did not elaborate but added that he hoped Bishop Ding would be able to accept an invitation to visit Britain this year.

According to Chinese sources, Chinese Protestants now number a million, compared with 700,000 before the Communists came to power in 1949, and the figure is still growing.

But although the Communist Government has turned a more tolerant face towards religion after years of suppression, the offical attitude tends to be ambivalent and Dr Runcie will have to be careful to avoid offending official sensitivities.

A month ago a Chinese official complained of "penetration by external religious forces, especially by Protestants and Catholics".

He was apparently referring to *the reported arrival* of hundreds of thousands of Bibles in south China last year, said to have been shipped by a Western missionary group.

Dr Runcie steered clear of controversy during yesterday's press conference but said: "I am interested to learn what progress and what patterns are possible here at the present time from which we might learn."

Basically, both the Roman *Catholic and Protestant churches* in China are tolerated as long as they follow a government-approved line independent of foreign intervention.

Last year the Vatican was strongly condemned when it unilaterally appointed an archbishop of south China's Guangdong province.

Dr Runcie will today visit the Nanking seminary, where 51 students are training to become protestant pastors.

According to Chinese sources, more than 160 Protestant churches have reopened in China since the 1966-76 cultural revolution, when organized religion was virtually destroyed.

But Dr Runcie will not preach at a public service during his visit because of pressure of time, according to an aide.

Dr Runcie said he would take part in a private service at his *hotel* with his Chinese hosts before flying to Hongkong tomorrow. — Reuter.

The Archbishop of Canterbury with Sir John Carle, Hongkong's director of protocol, before leaving the colony for China.

Luncheon

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a luncheon given yesterday at 10 Downing Street in honour of the President of the Government of Spain and Señora de Calvo-Sotelo.

The other guests were:
Señor Don Joé Pedro Pérez-Llorca and *Señora de Pérez-Llorca*, the Ambassador of Spain and Señora de Arias-Salgado, Señor Don Ignacio Aguirre, Señor Don Luis Angel Sánchez-Merlo, Señor Don Eugenio Galdón, Señor Don Juan Durán-Loriga, Señor Don Ramón Fernandez de Soignie, Señor don Inocencio Arias, Major Lorenzo Cabanillas, The Duke and Duchess of Wellington, Lord and Lady Carrington, Sir Keith Joseph, MP, Mr Norman Tebbit, MP, and Mrs Tebbit; Lord St Oswald, Lord and Lady Thomas of Swynnerton, Sir Lindsays, and Lady Alexander, Sir Hector Laing, Admiral Sir Raymond and Lady Lygo, Sir John and Lady Russell, Mr and Mrs S. M. Mackenzie, Mr George Gardiner, MP, and Mrs Gardiner, Mr and Mrs Christopher Hyde-Smith, Mr and Mrs Ian Davidson, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, Sir Antony and Lady Acland, Mr R. E. Parsons, Mr E. A. J. Fergusson, Mr Ian Gow, MP, and Mr John Coles.

Dinner

European-Atlantic Group

The European-Atlantic Group held a dinner-discussion on the situation in Poland last night at St. Ermin's Hotel. Sir Frank Roberts was in the chair and the principal speakers were Mr Richard Davy and Mr Robin Gedye. Among those present were:
Minister Juorgen von Alten, Mr Philip Arnold, Rear-Admiral and Mrs J Bartosik, Mr Lo Chia-Huan, Mrs Elma Dangerfield, Lord Greenhill of Harrow, Lady Hulton, Jacqueline Lady Killearn, Sir David and Lady Lidderdale, Judith Countess of Listowel, Mr Chen Wei Ping, and Mr N M Senn.

Service dinners

HMS Norfolk

A dinner was held on board HMS Norfolk last night for former commanding officers to commemorate the completion of her service in the Royal Navy. Captain B. W. Turner, RN, Commanding Officer, presided. Those attending included:
Vice-Admiral J M H Cox, Rear-Admirals J W D Cook, M La T Wemyss and A J Whetstone, Captains B H G M Baynham, I R Bowden, W R Canning, A D Hutton and R G Sharpe.

2nd Field Regiment RA

A dinner for officers and former officers of L (Nery) Battery RA, *N Battery (The Eagle Troop) RA*, O Battery (The Rocket Troop) RA and Headquarter Battery 2nd Field Regiment RA, was held at the Packway Mess, Larkhill, yesterday. Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. R. Anderson, Commanding Officer 2nd Field Regiment, presided and the guests included Major-General M. J. Tomlinson, Director, Royal Artillery.

Services tomorrow: First Sunday after Epiphany

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8: M, 10.30, Jub & T D Macpherson in L. Rev G W F Lang. HC 11.30 Shepherd (Playnsong Mass for a Mene). Introit: Ecce advenit (Byrd). E, 3 15 Mag & Nunc dimittis: Wood in E. A: Seek him that maketh the seven stars (Elgar). Canon Woollcombe.
WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8: M & S, 10.30, Macpherson in E. Star of the East (Smart) Canon Beeson: Sung Eucharist 11.40 Byrd Mass for three voices. E & S 3 00 Howells in E Quem vidistis pastores: Asula Canon Osborne. Organ Recital 6 05 Christopher Herrick. E 6.30. Rev A Luff.
SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC 9: Cathedral Eucharist 11: Stanford in C. A: All the earth shall worship thee (Plainsong); O Salutaris hostia (No 3) (Elgar) Rev N Frayling. Cathedral Evensong Wood in D. A: Evening Hymn (Balfour Gardiner) Rev R Bain.
CHAPEL ROYAL, St James's Palace, HC, 8.30; MP 11.15 A: Let the people praise thee (Mathias) Canon Welsby.
THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed): MP 11 15, T D Ireland in F. A: Lo star-led Chiefs Crotch. Canon Young: HC 12 30.
GUARDS CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks M, 11, Rev A C Carruthers. HC, noon.
TOWER OF LONDON (public welcomed): HC, 9.15, Carol Service 11 15.
TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet Street (public welcomed): HC, 8.30, MP, 11.15 T D Laudamus-Stanford in B Flat, Jub Deo-Stanford in B Flat, A: Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem — J S Bach, the Master, Organ Voluntary Sonata No 7 — Rheinberger (Last movement).
ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF Church) (public welcomed): HC, 8.30 M & S 11 Britten in C All they from Saba (Handl) Rev B Lucas. HC 12 15.
CHAPEL ROYAL, Hampton Court Palace (public welcomed): HC, 8.30, M, 11, Sumsion in G. A: From the rising of the sun (Ouseley). E 3.30, Parry in D. A: Come and thank him (Bach).

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist 11, Rev M Beech.
ALL SOULS, Langham Place: 11 Rev M Lawson 6 30 Invitation Service Or 11 Preb M Baughen.
ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, LM 8 and 5 15, HM 11: M 10-20, HM 11 Bishop Weekes, Messa Brevis in F K192 (Mozart). Solemn Evensong & Benediction 6-0 Rev J W Holden. Weelkes for five voices.
GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street, HC 8.15, 11 00 Sung Eucharist Missa Brevis (Gabrieli) Tribus Miraculis (Marenzio) Rev Dr A W Marks.
HOLY TRINITY, Brompton: HC 8, Sung HC 9, M 11 Rev S Millar, E 6.30 Rev J Irvine.
HOLY TRINITY WITH ALL SAINTS, Prince Consort Road, SW7, HC 8.30, 12 05, Choral Morning Prayer and Sermon 11, A: Epiphaniam Domino canamus (anon) Rev Dr M Israel.
HOLY TRINITY, Sloane St (Sloane Sq Tube): HC 8 30, HC 10 30 Canon Roberts HC 12.10.
ST ALBAN'S, HOLBORN, 9.30 SM, 11 HM Fr Gaskell, Darke in C. When Jesus our Lord (Mendelssohn); 5 30 carol service, 5 30 LM.
ST BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT PRIORY (AD 1123) HC, 9, M, 11 John Farrant A: Senex puerum portabat (Bouzignac) The Rector E 6 30 Ridout (12 note service) A: A Ceremony of Carols (Britten).
ST BRIDES, Fleet Street: HC, 8.30: Choral Mattins and Eucharist 11, Prebendary Dewi Morgan, Choral Evensong 6.30 Rev W Boulton.

ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square: HC, 8.30: Sung Eucharist, 11: Wood (Phrygian Mode) A: Omnes de Saba (Handl) The Rector.
ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly: HC, 8.30: Sung Eucharist, 11.00, EP 6.
ST MARGARET'S, Westminster: HC, 8.15, Choral M and S 11, The Dean of Westminster, HC 12.15.
ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: Family Communion 9.45 Norman Ingram-Smith. Morning service 11.15 Rev C Hedley. Choral E 4.15, E 6.30, Rev F Stevens.

ST MARY ABBOTS, Kensington, HC, 8 and 12.30 Sung Eucharist, 9.30, M, 11 15; E, 6.30.
ST MARY'S, Bourne Street: LM, 8, 9.45; HM, 11, Canon Mascull, Missa Ave Maria (Palestrina), Reyes Tharsis et Insulae (Sheppard). The Three Kings (Cornelius). 6 15 Epiphany Procession and Solemn Benediction. From the 'Christmas Story' (Shutz). O magnum mysterium (Poulenc) LM 7.
ST MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH: HC, 8 and 11: Rev C K Hamel Cooke, Messe Basse (Faure), Panis Angelicus (Franck), 6.30 Rev Hamel Cooke.
ST MICHAEL'S, Chester Square, HC, 8.15 and 12.15; M, 11 Canon K de Berry; E, 6 30 Rev E. G. H. Saunders.
ST PAUL'S, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge: HC, 8 and 9, Solemn Eucharist, 11 Collegium Regale (Howells), Rev R. G. Russell.
ST PAUL'S, Robert Adam Street, 11 Rev J Stott, 6 30 Rev A Pearson.
ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea, HC 8, MP 11, EP 6 30, Rev O. R. Clarke.
ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM 8, 9, HM 11 Missa Paschalis (Lassus), Rev D. Priest. E and B 6, Rev R. Browne.
ST VEDAST, Foster Lane: SM, 11, Canon French-Beytagh. Hue ad regem pastorum (de Klerk). The Three Kings (Cornelius).

ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland) Pont Street: 11 Rev Dr J Fraser McLuskey. 6.30 Rev W. A. Cairns.
CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland) Russell Street, Covent Garden: 11 15 and 6.30, Rev J. Miller Scott.
WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, M 7, 8, 9, 10 30 (sung) Missa "Quand I'o penso" (Lassus), Confitebor, tibi Domine (Lassus), Domine, exaudi (Lassus), Noon, 5.30, 7, Vespers and Benediction, 3 30, Magnificat septimi toni (Morales, Jesu, dulcis memoria (Vittoria).
THE ORATORY, SW7: Hm 11, Missa Brevis (Kodaly) Vesp (motet Palestrina) 3.30 LM 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.30, 4 30, 7.
ST ANSELM AND CECILIA, Kingsway: SM, 11, Missa Festiva (Joseph McGrath) Jesu Dulcis Memoria (Franz Buehler).
ST ETHELDREDA'S Ely Place (Holborn Circus): 11 Sung Latin Mass in C (Kilson).
ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square, SM, 6 pm Mass of the Holy Name (Arthur Becker) Tribus miraculis (Luca Marenzio).
THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street: 7 30, 8.30, 10, 11 (Sung Latin Mass), 12, 4 15, 6.15.
REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (United Reformed), Tavistock Place, 11 and 6 30, Rev Wesley Workman.
ST JOHN'S WOOD UNITED REFORMED CHURCH (Presbyterian-/Congregationalist), Lord's Roundabout, NW1, 11 am Rev J Miller.
CENTRAL HALL, Westminster: 11 and 6.30 Rev Dr R John Tudor.
WEST LONDON MISSION, Hinde Street Methodist Church, W1: 11 John Richardson 6.30 Martin Forward.
CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct: EC 11, 6.30, Rev Dr B Johnson.
WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, Buckingham Gate, 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr R T Kendall.
WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road: 11 Rev Dr R C Gibbins.

25 Years Ago

From the Times of Tuesday January 8 1957

When travelling at more than 60mph, a night express from Scotland and a local train, carrying between them more than 500 passengers, were in collision near Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, *today*. The local train was moving when overtaken, and the number of casualties was small — one person killed and 24 injured.

Latest wills

Sir Graham Page, of Cholmeley Park, London, Conservative MP for Crosby, who died intestate, left estate valued at £18,531 net.

Other estates include (net before tax paid):

Debenham, Mr Gilbert Edward, of St Albans, Hertfordshire, solicitor.......................... £210,961

Fison, Mr Samuel Charles, of Stow-cum-Quy, Cambridge, farmer.......................... £485,822

OBITUARY

SIR JOHN HAWTON

Architect of National Health Service

Sir John Hawton, KCB, who had long service at the Ministry of Health before and after the Second World War and was an architect of the National Health Service, died on January 7. He was 77.

He was appointed Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Health from 1951 to 1960, and later had many years service with British Waterways Board, being chairman there from 1963 to 1968.

Hawton had an important influence on the structure of the National Health Service when it was initiated; the first official outline for it having been given in the Coalition Government's White Paper of February, 1944.

It was not then proposed to disturb the existing ownership of hospitals, but municipal hospitals were to be transferred to the control of joint boards of local authorities covering small regions; voluntary hospitals were to be regulated by these same joint boards: and the White Paper proposed to bring the voluntary hospitals into the system by contractual arrangements under which they would be paid from public funds 80 per cent or 90 per cent of the cost of their work.

This plan had a mixed reception from numerous conflicting interests. Henry Willink, then Minister of Health, had lengthy negotiations with all, and ended in 1945 with a revised compromise plan. This plan was not published.

This was the position — a virtual stalemate — when Aneurin Bevan took over the *Ministry of Health in July*, 1945. The Ministry was then responsible for housing, planning and local government as well as for health.

Bevan believed the compromise plan to be unworkable, and so did Hawton, who as a senior official had had much to do with the 1944 White Paper. Failing to get the cooperation he wanted from the most senior officials, Bevan took Health Service planning out of their hands and *entrusted* the work to Hawton.

Bevan and Hawton reverted to the White Paper of 1944, but introduced one startling innovation — nationalization of all hospitals, in order to sweep away all the separate ownerships and clashing interests that seemed to stand in the way of rapid action and rational *planing*. The *Labour Party* had never contemplated such a step, being hitherto formally committed to local authority ownership of all hospitals.

Bevan's policy met with strong resistance behind the scenes from men like Herbert Morrison, who wanted the voluntary hospitals to be taken over by local authorities, such as the L.C.C. (which already had some 90 municipal hospitals of its own, and would have loved to control *all the* hospitals in London).

It was suspected that Hawton was as much responsible for the idea of nationalization as was Bevan himself. He was the kind of civil servant who was thrilled by the opportunities for large scale organization and operations which the war had brought to his Ministry (for instance, the Emergency Hospital Scheme, under which the hospitals had been virtually requisitioned and run by the Ministry).

He knew the long history of petty bickering and jealousies between voluntary and municipal hospitals, and between different hospital authorities in either camp ever since 1918; the unending arguments and negotiations that produced little; and the effectiveness of large scale war-time central organization. He believed that central government and the Civil Service had the capacity to do the job better.

John Malcolm Kenneth Hawton was born on September 18, 1904, and after attending Emanuel School and St John's College, Cambridge, he became a barrister. But in 1927 he went to the Ministry of Health, and from then on dealt with local government, housing, water supply, public health and wartime emergency services — almost all the dimensions, in fact, of citizens' lives. He was appointed KCB in 1952.

In 1935 he married Hilda Cawley, and they had a daughter.

AIR MARSHAL SIR JOHN BRADLEY

Air Marshal Sir John Bradley, KCB, CBE, who died on January 6 at the age of 93, had an exceptional career in that he rose to the rank of air marshal with a minimum of actual flying experience. He joined the RAF as an Army officer late in the First World War in a special appointment connected with machine gun work, and was thought so highly of that in 1919 he was granted a permanent commission as squadron leader, athough not yet a pilot. He excelled as an organizer, and was responsible for the business side of the first RAF Display at Hendon and of several subsequent displays. During the Second World War he served as *head* of the Maintenance Command and also as Deputy Air Member for Supply and Organization.

John Stanley Travers Bradley was born on April 11, 1888, in Cork, and was educated privately. He was reading for the Bar when the First World War broke out in 1914, and at once joined the University of London OTC, from which he was commissioned in December 1914 as second lieutenant in the 7th Service Battalion of The East Yorkshire Regiment.

It was as a captain in the Machine Gun Corps that he first became associated with the RAF, being appointed for duty at the Armament School at Uxbridge in April 1918. Four months later he was graded as a major and temporary lieutenant-colonel, RAF but it was not until 1920 that he qualified for his pilot's wings, although he had received a permanent commission as squadron leader from September 16, 1919.

In the 1930s he was Director of Equipment, Air Ministry. When it was decided in March 1938 to form a new Maintenance Command, to control and coordinate the reception, storage, repair and distribution of supplies to all RAF commands at home and abroad, Bradley was chosen as the first Air Officer Commanding, with headquarters at Andover. This command he held during the first part of the Second World War, until October 1942, when he was appointed to the Air Ministry as Deputy Air Member for Supply and Organization, until hostilities ended. He was placed on the retired list in October 1945.

His wife died in 1948.

PROFESSOR K. D. TOCHER

Professor Keith Douglas Tocher — Toch as he was affectionately known — died suddenly on December 30, at the age of 60. He was Professor of Operational Research at the University of Southampton, a post he had held since he left the British Steel Corporation two years ago, where he had been *coordinator of management* sciences with additional responsibility for the long-term planning of computor technology.

Tocher made an immense contribution to operational research and computing. He is particularly known for his work in the field of simulation. Studying in depth the general problem of simulation, as distinct from particular simulations, he proposed a group of concepts in terms of which useful models of the real world could be described. These were incorporated in his general simulation programme; subsequently his work had great influence over the thinking of many researchers.

It is a tribute to the validity of his whole approach that simulation languages are now also seen as languages for describing systems, where systems need to be described on a computer, as, for example, for control purposes. He was research adviser for the Centre in Simulation at the University of Lancaster where he was a visiting professor for many years, first in the Department of Mathematics and then in the Department of Operational Research.

His contribution to the professional development of many fields can be seen by his service on the councils of the Operational Research Society, the Royal Statistical Society and the British Computer Society. He was president of the Operational Research Society and was awarded its silver medal; and was awarded the Doctor of Science in Statistics and Computer Science by the University of London.

Toch's contribution to learned discussions was outstanding, and it is for this that he will be remembered by many younger members of the professions with which he was associated. He was outspoken, intolerant of loose thinking and full of wit: a "constructive controversialist".

He leaves his widow, Charlotte, a son, and a daughter.

MR WILFRED WOOD

Mr Wilfred Wood, who won the Victoria Cross for consicuous bravery while serving as a Private in Italy in 1918, died on January 3 at the age of 84.

He was with the 10th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (Stockport) in an advance during October 1918 when, in the words of the citation "A unit on the right flank having been held up by hostile machine-guns and snipers, Private Wood *on* his own initiative, worked forward with his Lewis gun, enfiladed the enemy machine-gun nest and caused 140 enemy to surrender. The advance was continued till a hidden machine-gun opened fire at point blank range. Without a moment's hesitation, Private Wood charged the machine-gun, firing his Lewis gun from the hip at the same time. He killed the machine-gun crew, and without further orders pushed on and enfiladed a ditch from which three officers and 160 men subsequently surrendered."

And, added the citation: "The *conspicuous* valour and initiative of this gallant soldier in the face of intense rifle and machine-gun fire was beyond all praise".

Law Report January 9 1982 Family Division

No power to vary separation agreement

M v M
Before Mr Justice Wood
[Judgment delivered December 16]

A deed of separation made on the grant of a decree nisi and made a rule of court was not a subsisting maintenance agreement within section 35 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 and the court had no power to make any variation. The rule of court was an order of the court for the *purposes of enforcement*.

Mr Justice Wood in the Family Division refused a husband's application to vary the agreement made on August 24, 1974, but varied a consent order for periodical payments made on July 17, 1974 by reducing the periodical payments order in favour of the former wife from £3,900 a year free of tax to £500 a year free of tax. The husband had sought variation on the ground that his former wife had a stable relationship with another man amounting to cohabitation.

Mr J. C. J. Tatham for the husband; Mr Jonathan Cole for the wife.

MR JUSTICE WOOD said that the parties had married in 1961 and had three boys. There were difficulties in the marriage as the husband had become involved with another woman. Separation was in 1972. The decree nisi was granted on April 24, 1974 and was made absolute on June 27, 1974. The husband, now aged 42, was a wealthy man.

On the grant of decree nisi the parties had entered into a deed of separation which had been made into a rule of court. By the deed the husband was *responsible* for the total cost of the boys' education, premiums of insurance policies on his own life for the benefit of the children and his former wife, the outgoings and maintenance of the wife's London home and the cost of a full-time domestic help.

The consent order of July 1974 made provision for the wife. She was to receive annually by way of periodical payments £3,900 free of tax as well as a secured provision of £4,800 a year free of tax. The order also provided for the maintenance of the three boys.

The husband sought to vary the separation agreement and the periodical payments order on the ground that the wife, now aged 46, had had for several years a stable relationship with a man who was some 16 years younger. The man, an unemployed chartered accountant, was living with the wife in her country home which she had bought out of her lump sum provision. The wife was physically and emotionally dependent on her friend who, according to the husband had been indirectly subsidised by him and who ought to make some *contribution to the wife's maintenance*.

Section 35(1) of the 1973 Act provided "Where a maintenance agreement is for the time being subsisting ... either party may apply to the court ... for an order under this section".

The husband had to prove that there was a subsisting maintenance agreement. The separation agreement was made a rule of court and was an order of the court for the purposes of enforcement. In those circumstances the agreement was not, in his Lordship's opinion a subsisting maintenance agreement and did not fall within the provisions of section 35 of the 1973 Act. In support of that view the court adopted the reasoning of the Privy Council in *de Lasala v de Lasala* ([1980] AC 546).

However, the court had power to vary the later consent order. The order could be varied in accordance with the terms of section 31 of the Act of 1973: see *Thwaite v Thwaite* ([1981] 3 WLR 96).

The present relationship of the wife and her lover would have been relevant if they had been living together at the time of the making of the order and had to be relevant now.

Was it in law and in fact fair just and reasonable that the financial position of a divorced woman should be better while living in a stable relationship with another man amounting to cohabitation than if she was married to that man? His Lordship thought not.

Justice required the court to vary the order as the present situation showed a change of circumstance within section 31(7) of the 1973 Act. It had been conceded that the wife's friend was capable of earning about £7,500 a year net. The periodical payments order would be reduced to £500 a year free of tax to date from April 5, 1982.

Solicitors: Slowes; Nicholson, Graham & Jones.

Saturday Review

On a summer day by the lake shore, 46-year-old Harry 'Rabbit' Angstrom, late-century American provincial man, swims, plays tennis, jogs, lusts . . . and broods on the living and the lost. Somehow, in 1979, he feels

There must be a good way to live

by John Updike

Water. Rabbit distrusts the element though the little brown hourglass-shaped lake that laps the gritty beach in front of the Springers' old cottage in the Poconos seems friendly and tame, and he swims in it every day, taking a dip before breakfast, before Janice is awake, and while Ma Springer in her quilty bathrobe fusses at the old oil stove to make the morning coffee.

On weekdays when there aren't so many people around he walks down across the coarse imported sand wrapped in a beach towel and, after a glance right and left at the cottages that flank the back in the pines, slips into the lake naked. What luxury! A chill silver embrace down and through his groin. Gnats circling near the surface shatter and reassemble as he splashes through them, cleaving the plane of liquid stillness, sending ripples right and left toward muddy rooty banks city blocks away. A film of mist sits visible on the skin of the lake if the hour is early enough.

He was never an early-to-rise freak but sees the point of it now, you get *into* the day at the start, before it gets rolling, and roll with it. The film of mist tastes of evening chill, of unpolluted freshness in a world waking with him.

As a kid Rabbit never went to summer camps, maybe Nelson is right they were too poor, it never occurred to them. The hot cracked sidewalks and dusty playground of Mt Judge were summer enough, and the few trips to the Jersey Shore his parents organized stick up in his remembrance as almost torture, the hours on poky roads in the old Model A and then the mud-brown Chevvy, his sister and mother adding to the heat the vapours of female exasperation, Pop dogged at the wheel, the back of his neck sweaty and scrawny and freckled while the flat little towns of New Jersey threw back at Harry distorted echoes of his own town, his own life, for which he was homesick after an hour.

Town after town numbingly demonstrated to him that his life was a paltry thing, roughly duplicated by the millions in settings where houses and porches and trees mocking those in Mt Judge fed the illusions of other little boys that their souls were central and dramatic and invisibly cherished. He would look at the little girls on the sidewalks they drove alongside wondering which of them he would marry, for his idea of destiny was to move away and marry a girl from another town.

The traffic as they neared the Shore became thicker, savage, metropolitan. Cars, he has always found cars, their glint, their exhalations, cruel. Then at last arriving in a burst of indignities — the parking lot full, the bath-house attendant rude — they would enter upon a few stilted hours on the alien beach whose dry sand burned the feet and scratched in the crotch and whose wet ribs where the sea had receded had a deadly bottomless smell, a smell of vast death. Every found shell had this frightening faint stink.

His parents in bathing suits alarmed him. His mother didn't look obscenely fat like some of the other mothers but bony and long and hard, yellowish in colour, clayey, and as she stood to call him or little Mim back from the suspect crowds of strangers or the dangerous rumour of undertow her arms seemed to be flapping like featherless wings. Not Rabbit then, he would be called as "Hassy! Hassy!"

And his father's skin where the workclothes always covered it seemed so tenderly white. He loved his father for having such whiteness upon him, secretly, pure as treasure; in the bath-house he and Pop changed together and the sight of his father's utterly white buttocks cut into him forever, emblem of the sad mystery at the centre of life on earth.

The ride back to Diamond County was always long enough for the sunburn to start hurting. He and Mim would start slapping each other just to hear the other yell and to relieve the boredom of this wasted day that could have been spent among the fertile intrigues and perfected connexions of the playground.

In his memory of these outings they always seem to be climbing towards the ocean as towards a huge blue mountain. Sometimes at night before falling to sleep he hears his mother say with a hiss, "Hassy".

He sees now that he is rich that *these* were the outings of the poor, ending in sunburn and stomach upset. Pop liked crabcakes and baked oysters but could never eat them without throwing up. When the Model A was tucked into the garage and little Mim tucked into bed Harry could hear his father vomiting in a far corner of the yard. He never complained about vomiting or about work, they were just things you had to do, one more regularly than the other.

So as a stranger to summer places Rabbit had come to this cottage Fred Springer had bought rather late in his life, after the Toyota franchise had made him more than a used-car dealer, after his one child was married and grown. Harry and Janice used to come for just visits of a week. The space was too small, the tensions would begin to rub through, with Nelson bored and bug-eaten after the first day or so.

When the old man Springer died Harry became the man of the place and at last understood that Nature isn't just something that pushes up through the sidewalk cracks and keeps the farmers trapped in the sticks but a luxury, a delicacy that can be bought and fenced off and kept pure for the more fortunate, in an impure age.

Not that this five-room, dark-shingled cottage, which Ma Springer rents for all but these three weeks of August, taking the Labor Day gravy and renting into hunting season if she can, was in any league with the gabled estates and lodges and resort hotels that are all around them tumbling down or being broken up by developers; but it has two acres of woods behind it and a dock and rowboat of its own, and holds out to Harry the possibility that life can be lived selectively, as one chooses from a menu, or picks a polished fruit from a bowl.

Here in the Poconos food, exercise, and sleep, no longer squeezed into the margins of the day, swell to a sweet importance. The smell of fresh coffee drifting to greet him as he walks still wet back from his swim; the kiss of morning fog through a rusted window screen; the sight of Janice with bare brown feet wearing the same cut-off jeans and kid's black T-shirt day after day; the blue jay switching stances on the porch rail; the smooth rose-veined rock holding shut the upstairs door that has lost its latch; the very texture of root-riddled mud and reeds where the fresh cedar dock pilings have been driven: he feels love for each phenomenon and not for the first time in his life seeks to bring himself into harmony with the intertwining simplicities that uphold him that were woven into him at birth. There must be a good way to live.



Michael Davidson

He eases off on the gin and snacks. He swims and listens to Ma Springer reminisce over the morning coffee and goes down into the village with Janice each day to shop. At night they play three-handed pinochle by the harsh light of bridge lamps, the light feeling harsh because when he had first come to this place they lit kerosene lamps, with fragile interior cones of glowing ash, and went to bed soon after dark, the crickets throbbing.

He does not like to fish, nor does he much like playing tennis with Janice against one of the other couples that have access to the lake community's shared court, an old rectangle of clay in the pines, the edges coated with brown needles and the chicken-wire fencing drooping like wet wash. Janice plays every day at the Flying Eagle, and beside her efficient grace he feels cumbersome and comical. The ball seems too small and the racket is not his hand.

Her black T-shirt has on it in faded 3-D script the word *Phillies*; it is a shirt he bought Nelson on one of their excursions to Veterans Stadium, and the boy left it behind when he went away to Kent, and Janice in her middle-aged friskiness found it and made it hers. Typical of the way things have gone, that the kid's growing up should seem a menace and a tragedy to him and to her an excuse to steal a T-shirt.

Not that it would fit Nelson anymore. It fits her fine; he feels her beside him in the corner of his eye nimbler and freer than he in her swarthy thick-middled old girl's shape with her short hair and bouncing bangs.

The ball arcs back steadily from her racket while he hits it too hard or else, trying to "stroke" it like she tells him, pops it weakly into the net. "Harry, don't try to steer it", she says. "Think spaghetti arm. Point your hip toward the net". She has had a lot of lessons. The decade past has taught her more than it has taught him.

What has he done, he wonders as he waits to receive the serve, with this life of his more than half over? He was a good boy to his mother and then a good boy to the crowds at the basketball games, a good boy to Tothero his old coach, who saw in Rabbit something special. And Ruth saw in him something special too, though she saw it winking out.

For a while Harry had kicked against death, then he gave in and went to work. Now the dead are so many he feels tor the living around him the camaraderie of survivors. He loves these people with him, penned in among the lines of the tennis court. Ed and Loretta: he's an electrical contractor from Easton specializing in computer installations.

Harry thinks spaghetti arm and the ball flies above their heads; Harry loves the treetops above their heads, and the August blue above these. What does he know? He never reads a book, just the newspaper to have something to say to people, and then mostly human interest stories, like where the Shah is heading next and how sick he really is, and that Baltimore doctor.

He loves Nature, though he can name almost nothing in it. Are these pines, or spruces, or firs? He loves money, though he doesn't understand how it flows to him, or how it leaks away. He loves men, uncomplaining with their pot bellies and cross-hatched red necks, embarrassed for what to talk about when the game is over, whatever the game is .

What a threadbare thing we made of life! Yet what a marvellous thing the mind is, they can't make a machine like it, though some of these computers Ed was telling about fill rooms; and the body can do a thousand things there isn't a factory in the world can duplicate the motion. He used to love screwing, though more and more he's willing just to think about it and let the younger people fight over it, meeting in their bars and cars, amazing how many of them are suddenly, just walking down the street now or getting into a movie line he often seems to be the oldest guy in sight.

He begins to run. In the woods, along the old logging roads and bridle trails, he ponderously speeds in tennis shoes first, orange with clay dust, and then in gold-and-blue Nikes bought as a sporting goods shop in Stroudsburg especially for this, running shoes with tipped-up soles at toe and heel, soles whose resilient circlets like flattened cleats lift him powerfully as, growing lighter and quicker and quieter, he runs.

At first he feels his weight like some murderous burden swaddled about his heart and lungs and his thigh muscles ache in the morning so that he staggers in leaving the bed and laughs aloud in surprise. But as over the days, running after supper in the cool of the early evening while all the light has not ebbed from the woods, he accustoms his body to this new demand, his legs tighten, his weight seems less, his chest holds more air, the twigs fly past his ears as if winged on their own, and he extends the distance he jogs, eventually managing the mile and a half to the waist of the hourglass, where the gates of an old estate bar the way.

Carbon Castle the locals call the estate, built by a coal baron fron Scranton and now little utilized by his scattered and dwindled descendants, the swimming pool drained, the tennis courts overgrown, energy gone. The glass eyes of the stuffed deer heads in the hunting lodge stare through cobwebs; the great main house with its precipitous slate roofs and diamond-paned windows is boarded up, though ten years ago one of the grandsons tried to make of it a commune, the villagers say. The young people vandalized the place, the story runs, and sold off everything they could move, including the two bronze brontosaurs that guarded the main entrance, emblems of the Coal Age.

The heavy iron gates to Carbon Castle are double-chained and padlocked; Rabbit touches the forbidding metal, takes a breath for a still second while the world feels still to be rushing on, pouring through the tremble of his legs, then turns and jogs back, casting his mind wide, so as to become unconscious of his heaving body.

There is along the way an open space, once a meadow, now spiked with cedars and tassle-headed weeds, where swallows dip and careen, eating insects revived in the evening damp. Like these swallows Rabbit, the blue and gold of his new shoes flickering, skims, above the earth, above the dead.

The dead stare upwards, Mom and Pop lying together again as for so many years on that sway-backed bed they'd bought second-hand during the Depression and never got around to replacing though it squeaked like a tricycle left out in the rain and was so short Pop's feet stuck out of the covers. Papery-white feet that got mottled and marbled with veins finally: if he'd ever have exercised he might have lived longer.

Tothero down there is all eyes, eyes big as saucers staring out of his lopsided head while his swollen tongue looks for a word. Fred Springer, who put him where he *is*, egging him on, hunched over and grimacing like a man with a poker hand so good it hurts. Skeeter, that that newspaper clipping claimed had fired upon the Philly cops first even though there were twenty of them in the yard and hallways and only some pregnant mothers and children on the commune premises, Skeeter black as the earth turning his face away.

The meadow ends and Harry enters a tunnel, getting dark now, the needles a carpet, he makes no sound, Indians moved without sound through trees without end where a single twig snapping meant death, his legs in his fatigue cannot be exactly controlled but flail against the cushioned path like arms of a loose machine whose gears and joints have been bevelled by wear. Becky, a mere seed laid to rest, and Jill, a pale seedling held from the sun, hang in the earth, he imagines, like stars, and beyond them there are myriads, whole races like the Cambodians, that have drifted into death.

He is treading on them all, they are resilient, they are cheering him on, his lungs are burning, his heart hurts, he is a membrane removed from the hosts below, their filaments caress his his ankles, he loves the earth, he will never die.

The last hundred feet, up their path to the tilting front porch, Rabbit sprints. He opens the front screen door and feels the punky floorboards bounce under him. The milk-glass shades of the old kerosene lamps, increasingly valuable as antiques, tremble, like the panes in the breakfront. Janice emerges barefoot from the kitchen and says, " Harry, you're all red in the face."

"I'm — all — right."

"Sit down. For heaven's sakes. What are you training for?"

"The big bout," he pants. "It feels great. To press against. Your own limitations."

"You're pressing too hard if you ask me. Mother and I thought you got lost. We want to play pinochle."

"I got to take. A shower. The trouble with running is. You get all sweaty."

"I still don't know what you're trying to prove." With that Phillies shirt on she looks like Nelson, before he filled out and needed to shave.

"It's now or never," he tells her, the blood of fantasy rushing through his brain. "There's people out to get me. I can lie down now. Or fight."

"*Who's* out to get you?"

"You should know. You hatched him."

The hot water here runs off a little electric unit and is scalding for a few minutes and then cools with alarming rapidity. Rabbit thinks, a good way to kill somebody would be to turn off the cold water while they're in the shower.

He hops out before the hot gives out totally, admires the wet prints of his big feet on the bare pine floors of this attic-shaped upstairs, and thinks of his daughter. Her feet in those cork-soled platforms. With her leggy pallor and calm round face she glows like a ghost but unlike the dead shares the skin of this planet with him, breathes air, immerses herself in water, moves from element to element, and grows.

He goes into the bedroom he and Janice have here and dresses himself in Jockey shorts, an alligator shirt, and soft Levi's all washed and tumble-dried at the laundromat behind the little Acme in the village. Each crisp item seems another tile of his well-being he is fitting into place.

As he sits on the bed to put on fresh socks a red ray of late sun slices through a gap in the pines and flickers knifelike across his toes, the orangish corns and the little hairs between the joints and the nails, translucent like the thin sheets in furnace peepholes. There are feet that have done worse than his, on a lot of women's in summer sandals you notice how the little toes have been bent under by years of pointy high-heeled shoes, and the big toes pushed over so the joint sticks out like a broken bone; thank God since he is a man that has never had to happen to him. Nor to Cindy Murkett either, come to think of it: chubby and square as a baby boy's on the poolside flagstones, toes side by side like candies in a box. Suck. That lucky stiff Webb. Still. It's good to be alive.

Harry goes downstairs and adds the fourth element to his happiness; he lights a fire. Ma Springer, riding shrewdly with the times, has bought a new wood stove. Its bright black flue pipe fits snugly into the smudged old fireplace of ugly fieldstones. Old man Springer had installed baseboard electric heat when the cottage was connected for electricity, but his widow begrudges the expense of turning it on, even though by August the nights bring in a chill from the lake.

The stove was made in Taiwan and clean as a skillet, installed just this summer. Harry lays some rough sticks found around the cottage on top of a crumpled Sports page from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* and watches them catch, watches the words *Eagles Ready* ignite and blacken, the letters turning white on the crinkling ash; then he adds some crescent-shaped scraps of planed fruitwood a local furniture-maker sells by the bushel outside his factory. This fire greets the dark as Janice and her mother, the dishes done, come in and get out the pinochle deck.

An extract from John Updike's latest novel, Rabbit is Rich, *to be published on Monday by Andre Deutsch at £7.95*

John Updike, aged 49, father of four, divorced, remarried, educated Harvard and Ruskin school at Oxford, poet, short-story writer, New Yorker critic, novelist with a strongly auto-biographical bent, is not Harry "Rabbit" Angstrom, central figure of his three "Rabbit" novels — Rabbit Run (1960), Rabbit Redux (1971), **and now** Rabbit is Rich.

For one thing, Rabbit is 6ft 3in, and Updike is 6ft. For another, Rabbit is a Toyota dealer and does not read books; Updike does, and moreover has been writing them at the rate of one a year since The Poorhouse Fair (1959). **They include** The Centaur (1963), Couples (1968), Bech: A Book (1970), **and** The Coup (1979). **If the American reviews are right, Updike's "Rabbit" trilogy — no one knows if Harry Angstrom will emerge again in 1991, or sooner — may prove the classic delineation of three decades of social change in provincial and domestic America.**

As well as Rabbit, the characters appearing, or mentioned, in this extract include: Janice, his wife; Fred and Ma Springer, his in-laws; Mim, his sister; Nelson his son; Ruth, his ex-lover; Skeeter, a black friend killed on the run from the police; Becky, Rabbit's drowned baby daughter; Jill, a young friend killed in Rabbit's burning house; and Cindy and Webb Murkett, friends of the Angstroms at their country club.



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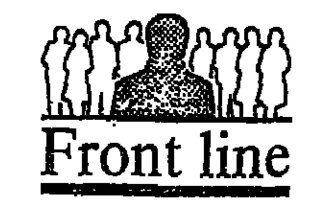
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Susan Fleetwood

who appears in the RSC production of Arthur Schnitzler's 'La Ronde' opening at the Aldwych on Monday



Though the race to stage Schnitzler's *La Ronde*, now that it is out of legal and copyright difficulties, has been narrowly won by the Royal Exchange company in Manchester, the RSC in London are coming a close second, leaving BBC television's production to trail by several weeks; John Barton, as adapter and director for the Aldwych, has his version running from Monday with Susan Fleetwood at the head of a strong cast.

Miss Fleetwood is of course no stranger to the RSC, a company she first joined in 1967, leaving in 1975 to join the National and returning to the Stratford fold five years later. Though her brother is the Fleetwood of Fleetwood Mac, hers has been a resolutely uncommercial, indeed almost austere, career: occasional television series (most recently *The Good Soldier*) and a film from which she was eventually totally cut (*Forbush and the Penguins*) have been virtually the only interruptions to prolonged stays with the two major subsidized companies, and after almost 20 years in the business she has yet to make her West End debut:

"I suppose it's just that I've always liked the company life, never wanted to go out into the marketplace and test my luck; I know that as a result I'm really too little known for the work I do" (she was Ophelia to both Albert Finney and Ian McKellen, is currently Rosalind at the Aldwych and was an unforgettable Pegeen Mike at the National) "and I know that I might be more useful to the RSC if my name could actually tempt people into a theatre the way that say Helen Mirren's does. But I'm just not very famous and there's not a lot you can do about that until the right television comes along".

Born 36 years ago in Scotland, the daughter of an RAF pilot, Susan Fleetwood spent most of her early life travelling with her father: "My education was shot to hell but it was a wonderful life and then in the mid-fifties we settled back in England on a Thames barge; I was dyslexic, though at the time nobody knew much about that and they thought I was just daft not to read or write much at 14. Reading and learning lines is still a struggle, though I have always been desperately determined and at 16 I got all my O levels by sheer mad determination to win through."

From school she got into RADA in the generation of Terry Hands and Ian Ogilvy:

"At the end of the two years a small group of us, including Terry, formed a company: John McEnery, Peter James [now running the Lyric, Hammersmith] and Martin Jenkins [now BBC radio] were the other founder members, and we all went up to Liverpool because in 1964 the Beatles had just emerged, and the whole city was jumping

"It was a marvellous time, but after two years we began simply to get too old to go on living like drama students, so I auditioned for the RSC, which Terry had just joined as a director, and they put me straight into the 1967 Theatregoround tour of *The Hollow Crown*."

That RSC start gave Susan Fleetwood a taste for recitals which is still very strong; she has indeed just returned from a gruelling tour of Southern California leading an RSC group of "actors in residence" around the campus circuit, lecturing and playing instant Shakespeare to large gatherings of drama students:

"What seemed to interest them most was that I was Fleetwood Mac's sister. They kept asking how a rock star and a classical actress could have come out of the same parentage, so I told them it was very much the same kind of life. We're both to do with large audiences and rhythm and making a lot of noise on a stage. That seemed to satisfy them."

When *La Ronde* reaches the end of its limited season at the Aldwych this spring, Susan Fleetwood will find herself out of a job for the first time in many months:

"None of those young new directors at Stratford seems to want me this summer, and I've not been asked to go into the Barbican, so I'll just have to see what the outside world is like."

Unmarried, living alone in a flat in Hackney after two long liaisons with Shakespearean directors, Susan Fleetwood has a single-minded dedication to the business of being an actress which seems to rule out much of a private life: "I'm always amazed and faintly envious when actors manage to get married and have children and think about schools and houses and weekends.

"I think I may now be coming up to a difficult time, the theatrical menopause when they stop casting you as mistresses and yet you're still too young for the old crones. I've still my Beatrice to do, and I hope a Lady Macbeth, though in fact I've always played much older than I am. At 16 I felt 30 and now I still feel 30. Because I lead a rather solitary life I'm good on energy; when Terry Hands and I broke up it was still possible for us to go on working together in the theatre, I suppose because that was what had brought us together in the first place. You can do so much with directors you know and love, but in the end all that really matters is the acting."

Sheridan Morley



Susan Fleetwood: between mistress and crone

Teleview/Elkan Allan

Hollywood hostilities

Eight ITV programme executives leave for Hollywood tomorrow with Leslie Halliwell, their film and filmed series buyer. On Monday, a more modest BBC entourage — Gunnar Rugheimmer, Halliwell's opposite number, and Alan Hart, Controller of BBC1 — also arrive.

The parties will stay in different hotels, and although they will be shown the same films by the same people, they will take care never to come face to face. They are deadly rivals, each team attempting first to pick the winners among this year's score of new series from the American networks and then to buy their British use for the lowest possible price. Sometimes both sides want the same package; the auction that then results is more bitter than anything seen at Sotheby's or Christies.

Two years ago the toughest battle was over a series called *Supertrain*, which both sides were convinced would be the ratings-grabber of the year. In the event, the BBC's victory turned to ashes when the series was derailed early in its American run, being laughed off the NBC screen for its unconvincing train models and the banality of the plots going on inside the speeding express. It never even reached British screens and had to be written off by an embarrassed BBC.

Last January the battleground was *Gone With the Wind*, which was expected to fetch $12m for four British screenings. The week before the auction, Alasdair Milne of the BBC was asked in an interview how keenly he wanted it. "There are some films you can't not buy," he replied. At that point, Halliwell decided he would be outbid whatever price he went to, and gracefully withdrew at $9 million. "We could have pushed them up and up, but what was the point?", he asks.

Instead, he and his team decided to go for an alternative package, 14 new films including *Jaws 1* and *2*, all the *Airports*, *the Birds*, *High Plains Drifter* and *The Coalminer's Daughter* (this last one of the worst films I have ever seen, but a critical success). They bid $10m and waited, bags packed on their last day in Hollywood, for a counter-bid. With their plane due to take off at 5pm, they were still sweating on the result with only an hour to go.

To their surprise, the phone call to their Beverly Hills hotel was from a London newspaper, saying the BBC had attacked ITV for spending so much money on the films. "I was flabbergasted," recalls Halliwell. "They had just splashed out almost as much on a single film and here they were complaining that we were pushing up the prices beyond them. For only a million more, we had picked up much better value. Going to the press like that is a typical example of the kind of antagonism that never used to exist."

Only in this area of American purchases and sport does the gentlemanly mask slip from the faces of the two British television monopolies. There was the little matter of *Dallas*, for instance.

"We don't want *Dallas*, *Knots Landing* or the next one the BBC has bought, *Dynasty*," says Halliwell so smoothly that you almost believe him. "They are too difficult for us to schedule. Look how we had to run the excellent series we bought from Irish television, *Strumpet City*, on a split network at 10.45 pm." That argument doesn't, of course, take such purchases as *Magnum* and *Quincy* into account, both of which have been networked at peak time in the last few months (and, incidentally, have done poorly in the ratings).

Nevertheless, the distributors of *Dallas* claimed that they had had a better offer from ITV than they had from the BBC to renew JR and Co this season, and they were therefore switching channels.

Only after the BBC took out writs to enforce their verbal contract, both in America and Britain, did Worldvision yield.

Halliwell claims that it was all a misunderstanding, and that at no time did he make a firm counter-offer. He says he was asked a hypothetical question, "Would you pick it up if the BBC don't came up with a better offer?" and, after protesting that neither side poached from the other, replied that he would have to think about it.

Personally, I welcome an eyeball-to-eyeball battle over American purchases, and would like to see such animosity between the BBC and ITV carried over to more parts of programming. What is the point of having a theoretically competitive television set-up if they don't compete? When they openly cooperate, the results are usaually deadening, as in the recently established joint ratings body, which has removed the monthly public confrontation over who had most viewers, and with it some of the spice of television life.

With Channel Four coming along later this year to take on BBC 2, the pitch of competition is fortunately bound to intensify, and there will almost certainly be more animosity this week in Hollywood than ever before. I only hope that the spoils are worth fighting over.

Radio/David Wade

Looking for balance

Like *The Reith Lectures* which preceded it, last Wednesday's Radio 4 discussion, The Two-Edged Sword — A *Question of Security*, did much to underline the awful complexity of East-West relations. Professor Laurence Martin opened by reminding us of what he had said of the dangers of utopian expectations of disarmament. The use of military force will remain part of human behaviour: therefore some kind of balance of power is necessary, both of conventional and — since they exist and also seem unlikely to go away — nuclear forces.

But what is a balance of power? Frank Barnaby, until recently head of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, thought that Professor Martin had given a somewhat slanted view when he stated that as a percentage of gross national product Russia spends twice as much on arms as the United States without making it clear that American GNP is roughly double that of the Soviet Union. Does this even things up? The Warsaw Pact possesses 20,000 tank's to Nato's 7,000. That doesn't sound much like a balance, until we learn that Nato has more than enough reliable anti-tank missiles to wipe the whole lot out. Where is the balance now? Nato's forces are somewhat spread around; the opposition's relatively concentrated. But, said Professor John Erikson, their capacities as an effective fighting machine have probably been over-rated. So do we have a balance or do we not?

It may be, I suppose, that the parties to this discussion, who also included Field-Marshal Lord Carver and Robin Cook MP, have these and a thousand other bits of information so clear and ordered in their minds that they know whether they represent a balance. But I wouldn't like to bank on it. For one thing, what of the available information does each regard as important? To your dedicated unilateralist, it is of overwhelming importance to know that the nuclear armoury is doubling every decade. How can that go on, he asks, without catastrophe? But perhaps it can. To your equilibrist, on the other hand, the levels are less worrying than the balance — if he and others agree on what a balance is. It was perhaps indicative of such difficulties that Michael Charlton as chairman never managed to move the debate beyond this sort of topic.

A further problem of such discussions, as of the *Lectures* themselves, is that, complex as its interpretation may be, the information in the minds of the speakers — let alone the available information — far exceeds that of the average listener. This makes it even harder than it need be to assess what we hear. Such information chasms aren't likely to close, but they might be narrowed, and it seems to me that if radio is to promote the nuclear debate then it ought to offer its listeners a means of judging what they hear. We need to learn from mouths other than those defending a position what, for example, are the components of a balance of power and what, if only roughly, they add up to.

The first play in a new series of Capital Playhouse (January 3) was Martin Burrows' Love in a Mist in a nice production by Liane Aukin. What distinguished it, however, was the keenly observed, well written part of a mentally retarded boy, quite beautifully performed by Nigel Anthony. Regrettably the author's handling of the world we call normal was a good deal less convincing. Radio 4's *Thirty Minute Theatre* (January 2, and repeated on January 5) came up with a delightful original: family life as revealed in The Diary of Nigel Mole, Aged 13¾. In this monologue by Sue Townsend, young Mole — played all deadpan by Nicholas Barnes — communicated to his listeners a perfect understanding of a world of his own which though full of assurance, was extremely limited.

Television/Michael Church

Friendly adventures in the Fifties

BBC drama continues as erratic as ever. This week's Play for Today was a porcine wallow in the land of eh-oop and ooh-ay which made *Coronation Street* sound like Shakespeare. Tim Preece's *The Combination*, in last night's Playhouse slot (BBC2), was a subtler evocation of ordinary life in the early Fifties than I have seen since those days became well and truly history.

The story, about two boys' efforts to escape the dowdiness of the provinces for the bright lights of the Festival of Britain, was vestigial. The setting was the substance: a childhood world in which toys were the product of inspired improvization, a home shattered by a father's residual war neurosis, an early friendship shattered by the grammar/sec. mod. divide. Peter Hammond's direction matched the acute observation of the script; Dorothy Tutin, Henry Milner and Julian Davies led a strong cast.

For its first ten minutes *Fame is the Spur* (BBC1) ran horribly true to form. The titles rolled in the obligatory sepia haze, accompanied by the obligatory gritty yet plangent theme. An atmosphere of thrift and clean linen was established as the hero's careworn parents moved quietly about their humble abode. Upstairs the older generation was wheezing, gurgling and coughing its life out, with just time enough to pass on the political icons which would fire the hero on his trajectory through life.

Hang on, though: this was written by Elaine Morgan and directed by David Giles. Had they too been struck down by the *Wilfred and Eileen* desease, which kills with its cloying touch? The answer proved to be no: the theme quickly retires to the wings and the cast, led by the admirable Tim Pigott-Smith, got on with their job, building up on the whole convincing world in which three poor Manchester lads nobly strove to better themselves.

Bizarre(ITV), billed as an "outrageous new comedy show. . .zany. . .daring. . .merciless" is apparently a product of American cable TV when unfettered by the prudishness of the big networks. American cable TV can indeed be outrageous, but this was anything but. Most of the limping gags involved the pulverization of living things, and in a team as seemingly talentless as *Bizarre's* one can see the reason for their insensate rage. The canned audience whooped desperately, presumably under threat of instant pulverization if they did *not*.

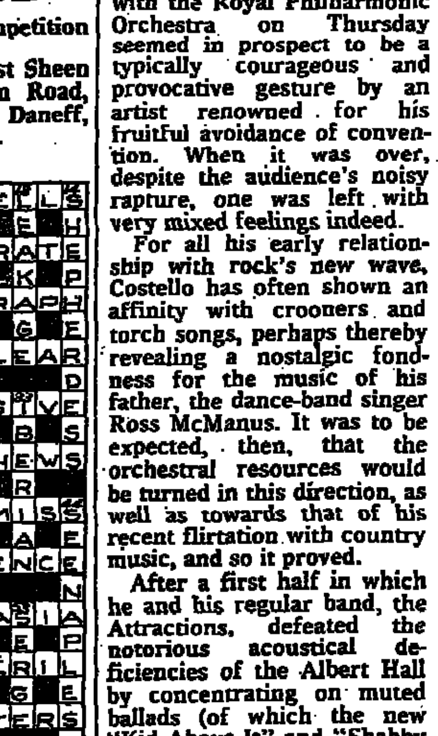


Tim Pigott-Smith: admirable

Diary Quiz

The answers to these questions from the week's news will appear in Monday's Diary

1. Who is on a winning streak?
2. What united the CBI and the TUC?
3. For you, comrade, the party is over?
4. Who is taking an off-beat appointment?
5. The broken link?
6. Who were appointed to have a dampening effect?
7. Communications break down?
8. Who is messing about at Earls Court?
9. A fundamentally sound judgment?
10. Not a cloud on the horizon?





Mrs N. Samson of Ludlow is the runner-up. She aptly quoted, with apologies to Thomas Gray,

"No farther seek its merits to disclose,
Or draw its frailties from their dread abode."

The winner is Mr M. Rigby of Warrington with "Memorial to 1981 — A Monumental Hash". Well said; a bottle of champagne is on its way.

Another bottle for the funniest caption to this picture of nureyev filming "Exposed". A word of warning, we've already had "Corps de Bullet". Answers on a postcard, please, to Peter Watson, Diary Quiz, The Times, PO Box 7, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, to arrive not later than first post on Thursday.

Rock/Richard Williams

Elvis at his best

Elvis Costello/RPO

Albert Hall

Elvis Costello's rendezvous with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra on Thursday seemed in prospect to be a typically courageous and provocative gesture by an artist renowned for his fruitful avoidance of convention. When it was over, despite the audience's noisy rapture, one was left with very mixed feelings indeed.

For all his early relationship with rock's new wave, Costello has often shown an affinity with crooners and torch songs, perhaps thereby revealing a nostalgic fondness for the music of his father, the dance-band singer Ross McManus. It was to be expected, then, that the orchestral resources would be turned in this direction, as well as towards that of his recent flirtation with country music, and so it proved.

After a first half in which he and his regular band, the Attractions, defeated the notorious acoustical deficiencies of the Albert Hall by concentrating on muted ballads (of which the new "Kid About It" and "Shabby Doll" were outstanding), the orchestral section began in a deeply distressing manner, with wholly unsuitable arrangements (by Robert Kirby, who also conducted) grafted on to some of Costello's finest, most complex songs.

Sighing strings and comical low brass drew the sting from "Shot With His Own Gun", while prissy decorations cancelled the dramatic effect of slowing "I Can't Stand Up" to a crawl. Ineffably banal percussive effects trivialized "Watching the Detectives" (think what Bernard Herrman, in his *Psycho* vein, might have done with this song!), and there was a hilarious false start to "Sweet Dreams", caused when Kirby and the steel guitarist, John McFee — neither of whom had the ball — sold each other a dummy.

The standard improved enormously when Costello moved on to the simpler contours of the country songs (notably "A Good Year for the Roses") and to his own brilliantly plain ballad, "Alison". Clearly encouraged by these appropriately medium-rare arrangements, and by the sheer musical mass, he produced the very best singing I have heard from him.

That apart, it was really nothing special, and when one considers the work with similar resources of Burt Bacharach, Mike Stoller and many others, Costello seems to have been ill-advised and poorly served. At least it may now be out of his system.

Jumbo Crossword Solution

The winners of the Christmas Jumbo Crossword Competition are:
R. G. S. Leask, Milngavie, Glasgow, P. H. Kent, East Sheen Avenue, London SW14, Mrs. J. Hatton, Staverton Road, Oxford, N. V. Pinks, Felden, Hemel Hempstead, S. C. Daneff, Welshpool. Powys, R. Sherman, Matlock, Derbyshire.
They will each receive £25. The correct solution is:—

MYNAMEISJOHNWELLINGTONWELLS
A I U D E O A O N O N R E H
RECURRENT MINER COLLABORATE
I K D N T O D R O D N N K P
NASCENT YANKEEISM EIDOGRAPH
E R I Y R E M N O G E
RUDBECKIA MAIDSTONE NUCLEAR
S R S I P N D Y O D
CRESSET PEREGRINE EXPENSIVE
O A O E J B I T B S
MARYPOPPINS ELIZA CLERIHEWS
P L O N P W D L O D N R
ASPHYXIATION BEACON PREMISS
S A M N M N S M A N I N A E
SITSOUT ENDEAR INCOMPETENCE
T U L N E F D T I E A N
REENTRANT DEFOE AUSTRALASIA
E R H C E V R S E P
PINCHBECK CARTILAGE IMPERIL
O O A A L U M A G E
SADNESS RATPOISON REPORTERS
S R A A H P T E R A A
EQUISETUM ACETABULA ORGANON
S M M C A R N T T G M R I D
SYMPATHIZES INTER APPRAISED
E E S E O I N O A M T P A I
SIREHELIVESAGOODLEAGUEHENCE

Travel: Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Continental holidays/John Carter

The Grand Tour at package prices

The European coach tour is now a well established feature of the holiday scene. It follows in the tradition of the Grand Tour in a way that the airbased package deal never could. This year a new name appears on the scene — LECO. The initials stand for Local European Coach Operators, a consortium of 14 firms all over Britain providing holidays from more than 250 departure points.

Its programme includes weekend breaks in Paris and Cologne and longer holidays throughout Europe, including Scandinavia. Each member inserts his own price list into the centrally produced brochure, the prices varying according to the area from which he operates. Travel agents have the brochures.

They also have the brochures of long established companies in this field, and indications are that 1982 will see very strong competition among them. Prices have been held down, either below the level of inflation or, as with the general run of holidays, actually cheaper than those in 1981. Overland, celebrating its 25th anniversary this year, introduces a series of 12 touring and resort holidays in Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia, Hungary and the Soviet Union at prices from £148. Thomas Cook's new programme features nine sea and seven air-coach holidays; price increases here have been held to an average of six per cent, The cheapest holiday is a seven-day tour of Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels from £149. Norway is one of the new areas in the programme with an eight-day air/coach tour from £294.

Ellerman, like Thomas Cook, is introducing more UK pickup points into its programme, and claims that all prices are virtually the same as in 1981. The average cost is around £14 to £15 a day and the 1982 programme offers nine new tours, including a programme of five-day mini breaks to Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and the Rhine valley. Prices for these start at £69.

A variation on the coach tour is offered by P and O, joining forces with Wallace Arnold to arrange 22 coach and cruise holidays, incorporating a voyage on the *Canberra* and a coach journey out to the port of embarkation or home. Most are for 14 nights, with a week at sea and a week's coach tour, although there is also a 16-night deal whose land section is a tour through the Peloponnese, Macedonia, the Alps, the Rhine valley and Belgium at fares from £561.

Several package holiday companies are looking to inland European resorts for the first time this year. Global, for example, has added lakes and mountain holidays in Austria and Switzerland to its brochure at prices from £118 for a week at Soll, halfway between Innsbruck and Salzburg, or a week in Engelberg, near Lake Lucerne.

Blue Sky, who guarantee no surcharges on holidays booked before the end of this month, have introduced the Swiss resorts of Montreux, Champery and Villars. A week is offered from £203, £160 and £185 respectively. The Italian lakeside resorts of Como and Maggiore feature from £132 for a week.

The direct sell company Portland has been prompted by the popularity of its previous lakes and mountains holidays to add Switzerland to its range of destinations. Flying from Gatwick, the deals are to Interlaken, Murren and Grindlewald, all on a half board basis, from £209.

Although Switzerland is far from losing its "expensive" label, there is clearly a move to bring it within easier financial reach, and if this trend continues it should occupy more space in the "popular" brochures.

P & O's "Auto Stay" programme of self-catering holidays in Europe is offering for the first time accommodation outside France — villas in Spain and a selection of self-catering properties in Germany, near the Rhine and Moselle valleys, and in the Hesse area near Frankfurt. A week can be had from £240 (at Heilbachsee), that price including the return ferry fare for car and passengers Dover/Calais.

Other apartment accommodation in Germany is offered at Grunberg and Grasellenbach for £270 and £255 respectively.

Staying on the German scene, KD Rhine Line's programme of river cruises introduces a new bed and breakfast deal on 15-day holidays by rail, with two nights accommodation in Amsterdam and 10 days cruising, from £459. This is in addition to the regular programme of shorter cruises — three to five days and seven-day round trips. This company's cruises are featured also by Global, Union Lloyd, Switzerland Only, DER, Southbound Tours, Air France Holidays and Anglia Holidays.

That last named company's programme is "Holland and the Rhine" with a selection of short break holidays to Amsterdam (a two-night stay from £108), Rotterdam (two nights from £107) and holidays to Maastricht and Valkenburg in southern Holland as well as fly-drive arrangements. The new brochure also features Anglia's recent link-up with the Dutch company Intercruise, who also offer Rhine and Moselle cruises. At a price of from £219 for a nine-day holiday, including the return air fare and full board accommodation, Anglia have high hopes for this new deal.

Sealink also offers some attractive Holland package deals, based on the Harwich/Hook service. Like a number of other operators in this field, Sealink offers specially reduced rail fares from all parts of Britain to link up with the holiday departure point. There are arrangements for self-catering bungalows, and Grouw in Friesland should particularly appeal to small boat and windsurfing enthusiasts. Accommodation is at an inland watersports area, and a family of two adults and two children under 14 would pay a total of £215 for a week.

The ferry companies have long been promoting programmes of inclusive holidays based on their services, and self-catering is the dominant theme of these in 1982.

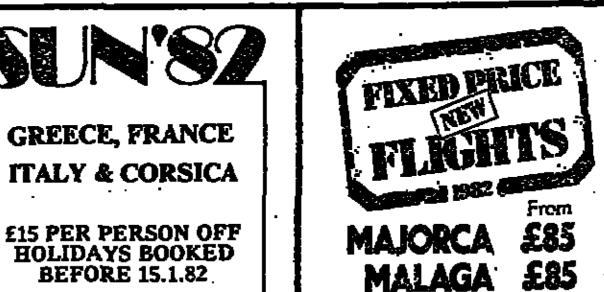
Tor Line has increased its self-catering capacity by 40 per cent, offering cabin villages at 12 locations in Sweden and a further six in Norway. Prices start from £89 a week, with the car going free on the ferry. Go-as-you-please motoring holidays, based on "accommodation chequebooks", are also proving popular, starting from £122 for seven nights in Sweden, £133 in Norway and £152 in Finland. As an extra incentive, Tor Holidays offers a special book of discount vouchers for many shops and attractions in Gothenburg and a full refund of Swedish VAT on anything bought during the journey, the refunds being made during the homeward trip.

Significantly, too, the company has doubled the number of its coach touring holidays, introduced last year — a nine-night tour of Sweden will cost £237 and an 11-night tour of Norway £341.

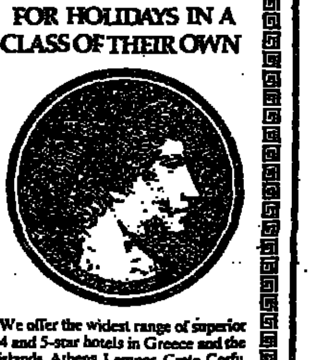
DFDS, the Danish ferry company, has linked with Tor Line but still produces its own brochure of Scandinavian holidays, one of the most popular being the tour based on Danish inns in Jutland, Funen and Zeeland, with prices from only £179 for a 10-day tour with seven nights half-board accommodation ashore. Danish farmhouse holidays are likely to continue their popularity. At prices which start around £104 for eight days, they represent good value for money as far as families are concerned, as do the various self-catering options — in summer houses, holiday centres and seaside chalets.



A calm backwater of the Aurlandsfjord, Norway's largest fjord.







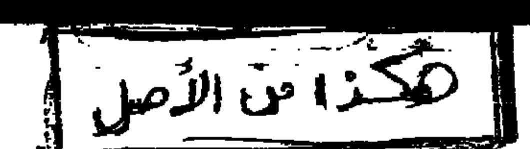












German wine holiday/Granny rail fares/Latest discounts

Study tour/Robin Young

Back to schloss

I should by now know quite a lot about German wines, having not long ago had the chance to drink 248 of them in less than a week. It was, please believe me, a working holiday. I have a well-filled notebook to prove it was five days of serious study, and not just a protracted carouse.

The German Wine Academy, as its name implies, provides one of the most scholarly of vinous holidays available. Others range from glorified pub crawls in the most touristically attractive wine producing areas to convivial affairs in which wine merchants show off their sources of supply to their customers.

The fact that the academy has the official support of the German wine industry does not mean that it caters only for experts. Our course, the 43rd, included a nomadic American who was there to find out why she did not like German wine; an Australian who wanted to have something to tell his wine buff friends when he got home; and a British army lieutenant whose antidote to a day's wine tasting was to sink beer by the two-litre bootfull at night.

We were based in the *Romantik Hotel Schwan*. It mattered little that I was in the comparatively functional annexe thereto: we were out of the hotel by 8.30 am and seldom returned before 10 at night. The leaded windows of the old inn look out over pansy beds and lawns to the Rhine, but we had no time to walk the towpath till the last day of our stay. There was, however, a nightingale in full song every night when we returned, and the Gasthaus zur Krone in the village square kept its doors open for us.

There were few concessions to our rubber-necking inclinations. A brisk tour of Kloster Eberbach, the twelfth century Cistercian monastery which is now the academy's headquarters, was the light relief in a morning in which we learnt statistics of the German wine industry; the influence of soil, climate and grape variety on wine; and how to taste wine and keep notes of our impressions.

In each region we visited (seven of the 11 officially designated) we were treated to a representative tasting, and these were not just any wines, nor what the proprietor of the estate we were visiting cared to show us, but wines specially selected for us by a tasting committee of local growers.

No dallying in the inn-sign festooned, commercially quaint Drosselgasse in Rudesheim for us, but our tasting of the wines of Mittelrhein was conducted aboard a Rhine steamer, a glass from each pretty village we sailed past.

Similarly we were introduced to Baden wines within the walls of Heidelberg Castle, and at Cochem on the Moselle we had time for a stroll up to the town's decorative fortress before settling to a blind tasting of sparkling wines.

By then we knew just enough to upset our tutor by voting Italian Asti Spumante and French champagne into the top places over a group of German sekts from which it was plainly hoped we should not be able to distinguish them.

At the Geisenheim research institute we were hugely entertained by the ebullient doyen of German vine breeding and selection. I learnt the meaning of the "English copulation cut", and was glad to hear they do not use it any more.

Wherever we went we were met by the proprietor or cellarmaster, who almost invariably spoke English, as did our tutors. At Schloss Johannisberg (where a Metternich still pays the Habsburgs a tithe of his crop) we were in the charge of the man whose signature has appeared on the classic vintages for the past 40 years. At Schloss Vollrads it was the young Count Matuschka-Greiffenclau himself who told us about the new lightness in German food which so suited his drier wines, while we quietly got on with the business of digesting our gargantuan lunch of pig ribs, sauerkraut and potato.

After another hefty lunch (stuffed sow's stomach) we visited a testing station where the Germans apply their standards of quality control, with a voluntary panel of 150 tasters sipping their way through 37,000 samples a year. We were given the doubtful privilege of sampling some of the few that had failed, and of attempting to diagnose their faults.

It was a sorer test than our Friday examination, in which we generally proved that we still could not tell a Riesling from Müller-Thurgau but at least grasped the names of Germany's wine regions and the identities of their principal grapes.

So on Friday night the director of the academy, Dr Hans Ambrosi, was able to receive us in the candlelit cellars of Kloster Eberbach, and over a dinner of mountain trout, pork, ham, sausages and five wines, we were awarded a handsome diploma apiece. Then, as certified experts, we fell to the appreciation of five more "selected rarities." The last of these, I learned afterwards with awe, cost 550 Deutsch marks (£130) a bottle.

It put the price of the course, at 1,250 DM (£300) per person including all accommodation, meals, wines, lectures, tastings, visits and excursions, into rather a favourable perspective, I thought.

Travel notes: British Airways have scheduled flights to Frankfurt from £90 for a restricted tourist class return. Train connexions are available to Oestrich-Winkel (change at Wiesbaden). The academy's 1982 programme and booking form, with six basic courses between May and October, is now available from Wines from Germany Information Service, 121 Gloucester Place, London W1H 3PJ. The price for 1982 is 1,350 DM (£314) per person; with a single room supplement of 95 DM (£23).

Pensioners' passes/George Speaight

Climb aboard the wagon

The facilities for half-price travel on British Rail for pensioners are well known, but it is not so widely known that similar advantages are available in many European countries for holders of the "Any Day" Senior Citizen Railcard. The regulations governing this have been changed several times in recent years, but each change seems to extend the area covered and to increase the benefits. The present situation is as follows.

Holders of the British Senior Citizen £10 Railcard can obtain a 50 per cent reduction on their rail tickets for the British section of their journey (including boat trains) and in the following countries: Belgium, Holland, France, Luxembourg, Spain and Portugal. They can obtain a 30 per cent reduction on the sea crossing by Sealink ferries or Seaspeed hovercraft, and on the rail network of the German Federal Republic.

An important qualification is that these reductions only apply if the ticket is bought in Britain. You cannot show a British Railcard at a European railway station. Equally, these reductions apply only to outward and return journeys along the same route. You cannot take advantage of them for single journeys or for return by a different route

But even with these qualifications, what attractive and economical journeys are possible! The great advantage of train travel compared with air is that one can stop off wherever one likes. The elderly may be expected to have more time for leisurely travel than they had in earlier years, even if they have less money. A visit to Paris need no longer be a weekend rush but a gentle relaxation, breaking the journey for a night to admire the superb gothic cathedrals at Amiens, by the Calais route, or at Rouen, by the Dieppe route. The senior citizen return fare to Paris at present costs £30.50.

Or a fortnight of winter sunshine on the French Riviera would cost £55.35 for the fare to Nice, but on the way there or back the unhurried traveller can pause at Paris for everything that Paris offers; at Lyons (taking the new fast train), the city of Guignol, for its Musée de la Marionnette; at Orange for its superb Roman theatre; at Avignon, for the Palace of the Popes; at Arles, for the cloisters of St Trophime; at Marseilles, to dine on bouillebaisse. Stretch the journey to the tip of Spain or Portugal, and the savings remain at half price and the prospects of stop-overs intoxicating.

In Germany basic rail travel is more expensive than in many other European countries, but the standard of comfort and efficiency is superb, with inter-city trains leaving every important city at the same time hourly throughout the day, and a 30 per cent reduction brings the cost down to what most people would find reasonable. Again the range of stopovers is attractive. A return ticket to Munich with a Senior Citizen Railcard costs £69.40. The journey involves at least one night if taken in one stretch, either on the Harwich-Hook steamer or the train.

Cabins and sleepers are expensive, especially if the elderly traveller craves privacy, and may cost more than a bed in a hotel, but by breaking the journey what a range of great European cities lies on the route: Brussels, Aachen and Cologne.

Then there are the wine villages along the Rhine, any of them inviting the traveller to leave the train and sip a golden Rheingau.

Some of these journeys simply cry out for a return by a different route. This is not possible with the British Railcard, but it can be done by buying one of the Senior Citizen railcards issued by various European railways. The simplest for British travellers to use is the French Carte Vermeil, which can be bought in Britain for £5. This can be shown at French railway stations for a 50 per cent reduction, but not at certain busy times (and do remember to cancel your ticket before getting on the train); and it can be used for the same reduction for tickets bought in Britain, when the restrictions on days of travel do not apply.

It can be a nice calculation whether the saving made justifies the cost of buying one of these national railcards, but with the exception of the French one, all become valid for journeys initiated only in the country of origin.



Night lights on the Moselle at Bernkastel-Kues, Germany.

Winter holiday discount news

Cosmos is cutting the price of all its January holidays in Portugal's Algarve region. Discounts range from £9 to £22. Prices for a one week's half-board holiday now start at £104, and the choice of hotel is left in the hands of the tour operator.

Similar deals appear in a variety of guises. Thomson calls them "square deals", Neilson coined the phrase "pricemelters", and Tjaereborg has settled on "sunsavers".

Thomson "square deals" are currently being offered in a choice of resorts in Spain, Greece, The Gambia, Portugal, Malta, Tunisia, Morocco and Hongkong, for the remainder of this month and for February. But these holidays must be booked in January to qualify for the savings of up to £50.

Intasun is offering free holidays for children under 11 at all its hotels in Fort Lauderdale and Miami Beach, Florida, from tomorrow until mid-May, Easter excepted. This deal applies only to the first child in the family. The second child qualifies for a discount of £25 on current brochure prices. To obtain the discounts, children must share a room with two full-fare paying adults flying by Air Florida from Gatwick. For a family of four taking a two-week holiday in Miami Beach with Intasun, this offer could reduce the total cost to £709 — a saving of £197.

The wintersports version of a Thomson "square deal" is the company's "ski superdeal" scheme which produces savings on brochure prices of from £20 to £40. In this case the choice of resort as well as accommodation at a guaranteed minimum standard, or better, is left to the tour operator. The holidaymaker's choice of resort is governed by the destination airport selected, and wintersports insurance is included in the price.

Current "ski superdeals" include resorts in Switzerland, Austria, and Italy. By choosing Zurich airport, and specifying a Swiss resort, skiers can book a one week half-board holiday for £160. Departures are from Luton and Gatwick on January 23 and 30, and the resorts covered are Grindelwald, Wengen and Murren.

Luton and Gatwick departures for Austria via Zurich cost £145 for one week half-board in Schruns, Tschagguns, Gaschurn, Brand or St. Anton.

The Italian version of this Thomson deal includes a ski pass in the price of the holiday — one week half board £135, and two weeks, £199. Flights from Gatwick to Turin on January 17, 24, 31, and February 7 and 14, cover the resorts of Cervinia, Courmayeur, Claviere, Macugnaga, Sauze D'Oulx and Bardonecchia.

British Airways Enterprise Holidays offers savings of £24 to £40 on Italian ski resorts, and again, the company chooses the resort. Departures are from Gatwick on January 24 and 31. Prices are £115 for one week's half-board, and £150 for two weeks. There are also one week self-catering holidays at the company's French ski resorts for £176, a saving of £25.

Discounts on current brochure prices are also available on winter sun holidays offered by both British Airways tour operators, Sovereign and Enterprise. There are Gatwick and Manchester departures in January and February to a selection of resorts in Spain, Malta, Tunisia, Madeira, Italy and the Algarve. — S.C.P.

Destination	Nights	Company	Price	Save	Conditions
SKIING					
Murren, Switzerland	7 f/b	Supertravel	£124/134	£35	Jan 16 & 23
Zermatt, Switzerland	7 f/b	Supertravel	£144/164	£35	Jan 16 & 23
St. Anton, Austria	7 f/b	Supertravel	£144	£35	Jan 16
Courchevel, France	7 f/b	Supertravel	£169	£35	Jan 16
Meribel, France	7 f/b	Supertravel	£174	£35	Jan 16
Verbier, Switzerland	7 f/b	Supertravel	£149/159	£35	Jan 23
Tignes, France	7 f/b	Supertravel	£13[illegible]	£35	Jan 23
Avoriaz, France	7 f/b	Supertravel	£159	£35	Jan 23
Verbier	7/14 f/b	Ski MacG	£159/289	£32/36	Jan 16
Val d'Isère, France	7/14 f/b	Ski MacG	£159/239	£32/45	Jan 16
Meribel	7/14 f/b	Ski MacG	£159/239	£40/59	Jan 16
Courchevel	7/14 s/c	Holiday Villas	£95/156	£24/32	Jan 16
Courchevel	7/14 s/c	Holiday Villas	£107/142	£12/16	Jan 23
Zermatt	7/14 f/b	Ski West	£157/209	£30/60	Jan 23
Zermatt	7/14 f/c	Ski West	£125/150	£30/60	Jan 16
Courmayeur, Italy	7 h/b	Thomas Cook	£149	£20	Jan 30
Anzere, Switzerland	7 h/b	Thomas Cook	£158	£20	Jan 30, Manchester
Chaesa, Italy	7/14 h/b	Global	£104/150	£30	Jan 30 & Feb 6
Avoriaz	7/14 n/b	Global	£103/199	£20	Jan 31 & Feb 7
Flaine, France	7/14 s/c	Erna Low	£115/155	£20	Feb 6
Les Arcs, France	7/14 s/c	Erna Low	£111/171	£50	Feb 6
WINTER SUN					
Malta	28 n/b	Tjaereborg*	£159	£65	Jan 16
Tenerife	7 b&b	Tjaereborg	£146	£30	Jan 22, Manchester
Madeira	14 b&b	Tjaereborg	£206	£41	Jan 20, Manchester
Malta	7 h/b	Portland*	£79	£61	Jan 15, Luton
Tunisia	7/14 f/b	Portland	£115/139	£20/26	Jan 15, Luton
Tunisia	7 f/b	Portland	£115	£21	Jan 16
Malta	7 h/b	Portland	£79	£62	Jan 16
Majorca	7/14 f/b	Portland	£95/119	£19	Jan 16
Costa Blanca	7 h/b	Portland	£89	£17	Jan 17
Lanzarote	7 h/b	Thomas Cook	£213	£20	Jan 21
Majorca	7 h/b	Thomas Cook	£100	£10	Jan 23
Faro	7 h/b	Thomas Cook	£115	£15	Jan 17, Manchester
Malaga	7 h/b	Thomas Cook	£106	£15	Jan 17, Manchester
Tenerife	7/14 h/b	Global	£139/199	£45	Jan 19 & 26

Flights are from Gatwick unless otherwise stated. All discounts are calculated on current brochure prices.
*May only be booked directly. Portland telephone 01-388 5111. Tjaereborg 01-499 8676 and 061-236 9511.

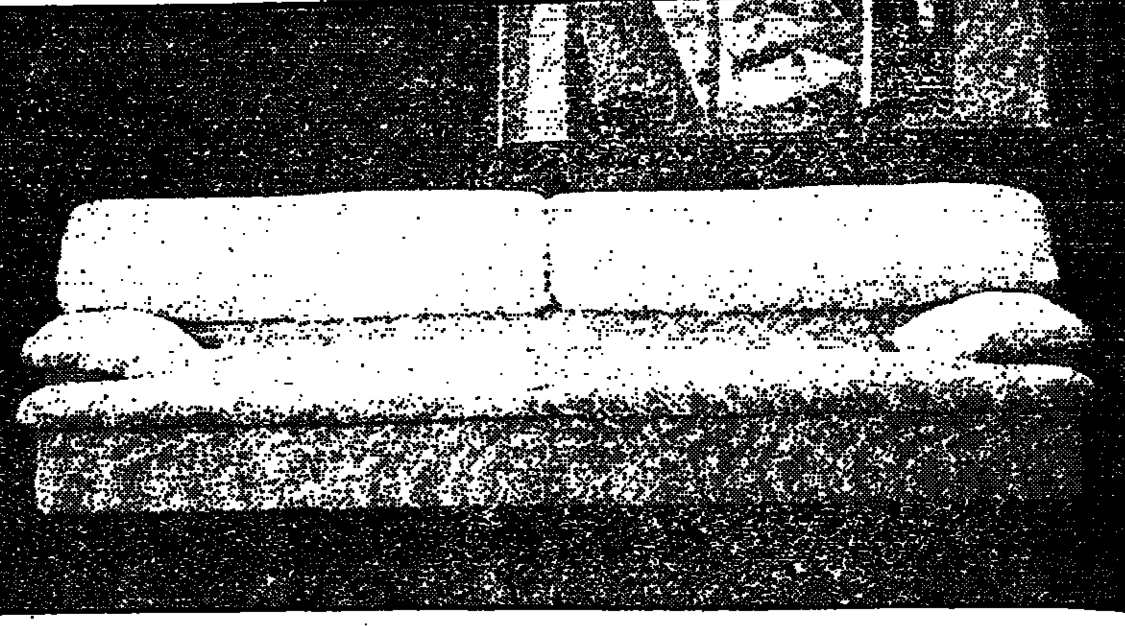


Shoparound

with Beryl Downing



Even the Italians, producers of some of the most adventurous modern furniture, are beginning to soften their lines. Above, a Rodica chair in rusty-brown leather, £462, with matching stool £182, at Visconti Interiors, 36 Osnaburgh Street, NW1. Left, the Sinbad chair has "horse blanket" covers which can be removed for cleaning. Chair £566, separate covers from £156, red with blue border, yellow/black, green/red, dark blue/green or grey with any border. By Cassina at Heals. Other stockists from Environment, Heath's Hall, Heath, Near Wakefield, Yorkshire, tel 0924-366446.



Five seater sofa with feather filled cushions by Collins and Hayes in a wide choice of covers.

For the romantically reclined

Collins and Hayes are one of the few manufacturers of upholstered furniture to have survived the recession without a scar. Not only are they working to full capacity, but are planning to expand — a success story which owes a great deal to their ability to compete internationally on the basis of adventurous design plus impeccable quality.

Their design director, Alan Pledge, expects furniture in 1982 to become more "romantic" with curves and soft lines modifying the stark modern look — furniture was getting too boxy, he feels. Colours will be "adventurous pastels" and woven fabrics will be moving away from the tweedy look and into flat woven cottons and velvets and chenilles.

A forerunner of their 1982 designs is the Lotus sofa shown above — a five-seater sofa with soft feather filled cushions, curved back and pillowed arms from £772 in a range of covers from pure wool to soft hide. Also in a three-seater version from £650. To order from Harrods; John Lewis; Rackhams, Birmingham; Fenwicks, Newcastle; Kendal Milne, Manchester and Cole Bros, Sheffield.

A new departure for Collins and Hayes will be based on the American idea of using coordinating patterns of varying sizes on the same piece of furniture — large patterns for the cushions, small ones on the backs, a third on the skirt. These will be introduced in the early summer.

The American style of furnishing, indeed, is likely to be a growing influence. Waring and Gillow are among the most enthusiastic supporters of American design and will be showing several ranges of what is known in the United States as "transitional" furniture — styles that are somewhere between the classic and the modern.

In cabinet furniture these will include cream burr veneers and in upholstery delicately coloured tapestries, matelasses and raised weaves, all with a sophistication which will appeal, says Ian Bloom, director of furniture merchandise for Waring & Gillow & Maples, to those who want something modern but not too way out.

Whatever your style, the one thing America can certainly teach us is the production of easy care fabrics. They are producing all sorts of interesting textures for upholstery which need no more than a wipe to keep clean — not ordinary fabrics treated with Scotchguard, but with a built-in easy-care protection in the fibres used. Carry on grumbling — eventually we shall get them here, too.

Time to design a revolution

Next week an exhibition opens in London called Design '82 — not, it has to be said, an entirely accurate title, as the 1,700 exhibits represent the Design Council's selections for the year that has just gone rather than a glimpse at what might be in store in the months to come.

Devoted as I am to the aims of the council, and in spite of the fact that the display includes all types of goods from photographic equipment and video to garden tools and travel goods, I can't help feeling that with such a title, a little crystal ball gazing would not have come amiss. Admittedly, short of coopting Paul Daniels on to the selection committee, they can't show what isn't there. But in addition to collecting together what has been, wouldn't it be interesting if the experts stuck out their necks and showed us the way things should be.

Last year, for instance, the council decided it could not make *an award in the decorative* consumer goods section. Yet that is the area which affects us all by having the most immediate impact on our surroundings. Wider appreciation of good design is more likely to be encouraged by the endorsement of a curtain fabric than by that of a sectional water tank, however important that may be to our wellbeing.

In fact, the outlook for 1982, says the council, is considerably brighter. The committee considering decorative consumer goods this year is "confidently predicting" a selection of award winners in this category.

"We are at a bit of a crossroads in this country where consumer goods design is concerned", says Keith Grant, director of the *Design Council. "The nostalgia* boom has coloured the past decade and has made some people feel that designers have lost their way. But if what is now being produced in the colleges of design is anything to go by we are going to have the possibility of some really new and exciting trends."



Keith Grant

Is it possible, though, to fire our manufacturing industries with enough enthusiasm to make the best use of this talent? They are not noted for quick recognition of the commercial potential of innovative design — but, to be fair, being traditionally dependent on a conservative British public for your profits does not encourage a particularly adventurous attitude.

But most manufacturers of domestic as well as industrial products should now be competing in wider European markets where good design is a major factor in all price categories and the message is coming over loud and clear from our successful exporters — design or die.

Keith Grant sees the main problem as one of education. His experience of design began in an advertising agency where he handled retail, decorative and *industrial products. He* then spent 11 years as general manager of the Royal Opera Company at Covent Garden, dealing with theatre designers, and became director of the Design Council in 1977 after a period as secretary of the Royal Society of Arts. But had it been left to his school and university, he says, he would have had no glimpse of what design is about or of how important *it is* to a country dependent on the success of its products for survival.

He therefore places great emphasis on the importance of including design as an essential rather than voluntary element of secondary education — one of the recommendations made in the Keith-Lucas Report a year ago.

Headmasters, local authorities and government have voiced approval. Mrs Thatcher has said that it is a matter of prime importance that design should be upgraded in schools. But the problem is not just one of money, but of speed. This is not the best political moment to try to convince a belt-tightened nation that investment in design is anything but pandering to the often suspect proclivites of an *elitist few. Try to advance the* theory that good design equals more sales equals more employment and your audience will remain sceptical and demand proof.

Keith Grant suggests that the immediate answer is to make use of the resources already there. "A lot of craft and technology is already taught in schools — home economics do related work, too. There is no reason why academic subjects like physics and maths should not be related to design, so that you get all sorts of people thinking about design at an early stage — the people who are one day going to run manufacturing industries.

"It would be unrealistic to imagine that any government can just create a new subject called 'design' overnight. What we need is fast evolution, rather than revolution."

And action rather than reaction.

Any happy mendings?

The cost of replacing anything these days is so alarming that more and more people are seeking the services of experts *who can repair* and renovate and make as good as new.

Next month Shoparound will include a nationwide guide to getting things mended, so if you know of anyone you consider accomplished at restoring anything from china and furnishings to baths and tools, write to Shopping Guide, Room 116, The Times, PO Box 7, 200, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.





French flannels do furnish a room

Tricia Guild's manipulation of colour for the fabrics she uses at Designers Guild, 271 King's Road, London SW3, is always worth studying. This year her feeling is still for softly muted colours, but with slightly less sweetness than in the past year. There will be a return to fawns, beiges and creams and a repeat of the colours which for most designers spells disaster, but for Tricia have been a runaway success — deep blues and lilacs.

"There is a feeling for more formal and sophisticated designs", says Chris Halsey, Designers Guild technical director. "They will not be so obviously floral — having initiated the tiny print as long ago as 1974 we felt it was time to move away from the all-over look. We are introducing some really big-scale designs — enormous Chinese ginger jars, giant tea roses or huge overlapping maple leaves."

An interesting development by the French company Tissunique is a collection of upholstery flannels. Two are available now at Libertys — a grey flannel with a large multi-coloured check, called Coventry, and another with small checks in five colourways called Derby. Both are in 80 per cent wool, 20 per cent polyamide, 150cm wide at around £21.85 a metre.

Two more are to come in late February. Cambridge will be a plain flannel, slightly lighter weight and in 49 colours — it would be ideal for making fabric wallcoverings to match with upholstery. This will also be around £21.85 a metre. Albany will be a striped flannel in four colourways at around £27.

Tissunique's latest collection also includes some delightful designs for children's rooms, including a procession of boldly coloured geese in royal blue and yellow, salmon pink and olive or beige and brown, or an arrangement of stylized poppies with zebras nestling in their petals. Both designs are on cotton and would make amusing duvet covers with, perhaps, coordinating blinds. They are 125cm wide, about £10.

Tissunique fabrics are available at many interior design shops, as well as at Libertys, Regent Street, London W1. For local stockists ring 01-491 3386.



Above: New large-scale printed cottons from Designers Guild — Carpet Leaf (on sofa) £11 a metre, China Pot (behind sofa) £14.50, Tee Rose (draped) £12.50. Toning irregular stripes, Streamline (on table) £9.50. All in rose, apricot, beige or blue.

Above left: Zebras in Poppies — one of Tissunique's new furnishing cottons. In a mixture of white, green, red and black, £10 per metre.

A possible contender for the 1982 Design award — Kitchen Devils' new range of knives designed by Robert Welch. Perfectly balanced, with handles moulded onto the blades to make them hygienic and dishwasher proof, Kitchen Devil Professionals cost from £3.45 for the 2½in paring knife to £9 for the 8¼in carver from Selfridges, W1.



One of the 1,700 products selected by the Design Centre last year and shown in their Design '82 exhibition at 28 Haymarket, SW1, from January 13 to February 27. Coffee pot £12.75, sugar bowl £2.50, coffee cup £1.90, saucer £1. Called Cinnamon by Hornsea Pottery in rust and cream, available in the Design Centre shop.

The Times cook/Shona Crawford Poole

Smooth fish dishes

The trouble with a good cliche, of the culinary kind anyway, is that it is so darned useful. Look at smoked fish paté — it is such an agreeably ideal first course that one meets little pots of the stuff all over the place.

No doubt this sort of popularity is inevitable when a widely liked taste coincides so neatly with simple preparation, modest cost and no last minute fuss. It is predictability that dampens interest, so this week's text is "variations on the cliche".

Real smoked haddock, (the kind sold only on the bone, and which looks very pale beside brightly dyed golden fillets), makes a marvellous terrine. Layers of light smoked haddock mousseline are interspersed with prawns so that the cooked terrine cuts into beguilingly striped slices.

The smoked salmon mousse makes the most of offcuts which are much less pricey than perfect, wafer thin slices. These trimmings are often sold in freezer packs. Although light textured, this mousse is rich and very satisfying, so serve small quantities. It can be offered in individual dishes with toast, or wrapped, parcel fashion, in slices of smoked salmon and accompanied by a few leaves of crisp salad.

Smoked haddock and prawn terrine

Serves 10 to 12

55 g (2 oz) butter
300 ml (½ pint) milk
85 g (3 oz) plain flour
½ teaspoon white pepper
2 large eggs, separated
450 g (1 lb) smoked haddock, freed of skin and bones
450 ml (¾ pint) double cream, chilled
Salt to taste
225 g (8 oz) peeled prawns

Put the butter in a small saucepan with the milk and heat until the butter has melted. Bring the mixture to the boil, then set it aside to cool a little.

Sift the flour and pepper into a bowl. Make a well in the centre, add the egg yolks and mix well. Gradually stir in the hot milk. Transfer the mixture to the pan and whisk on a low heat until it thickens. Continue cooking it gently, beating now with a wooden spoon, until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan. Set this panada aside to cool.

Chop the raw smoked haddock into large dice and purée it in a food processor, or with a pestle and mortar. Work in the egg *whites*, a little at a time, then the panada. Rub the mixture through a sieve. Cover the bowl and chill it very thoroughly. The traditional way of chilling the purée, which is a necessary process if it is to take up enough cream to make a really light mousseline, is to set the bowl in a larger bowl of crushed ice, and then put everything in the fridge.

When the fish mixture is thoroughly chilled, work in the cream, a little at a time, first with a wooden spoon, then as the mixture loosens, with a whisk. Add salt to taste. Keep the mixture, *which is now a panada* mousseline, well chilled throughout this process. If either the weather or the kitchen is very warm, add the cream in three or four stages, returning the mousseline to the fridge between additions.

Butter a terrine of about 1.25 litres (2½ pint) capacity, and spread a third of the fish mousseline evenly over the base. Top with half the prawns followed by half the remaining mousseline. Add the remaining prawns and finally the rest of the mousseline.

Cover the terrine with buttered foil, or its lid, and set it in a larger dish. Transfer both to a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350F, *gas mark 4) and pour boiling* water into the larger dish, ideally to come two thirds of the way up the sides of the terrine. Bake the terrine for 1½ hours.

Remove the terrine from the water bath and leave it to cool. Refrigerate it overnight before serving.

This terrine does freeze successfully, but it should only be frozen if the prawns used were fresh.

Smoked salmon mousse
Serves six to eight

170g (6 oz) smoked salmon trimmings
1 teaspoon gelatine
4 tablespoons water
175 ml (6 fl oz) double cream
1 tablespoon cognac
1 tablespoon dry sherry
Salt and cayenne pepper to taste

Purée the salmon in a food processor or by pounding it in a pestle and mortar.

Sprinkle the gelatine on the water and when it has swollen, heat gently until the granules have dissolved completely. Stir the gelatine into the salmon purée.

Whip the cream until it holds soft peaks and fold it into the purée. Stir in the cognac and sherry and season the mixture to taste with salt and cayenne.

Spoon it into individual serving dishes, or one large dish, and chill to set.

Drink/Pamela Vandyke Price

Information to imbibe

Book tokens enable wine lovers to add something special to their library. Here are three new, rather unusual books of interest, which might be studied with a glass of something appropriate at the elbow. (Possibly deprecating the while that those whose business is fine food and wines seldom get much encouragement by way of "honours" in the UK).

The ponderous and lavishly illustrated second edition of *André Simon's Wines of the World*, by Serena Sutcliffe (Macdonald, £17.50) is misleadingly titled; it might have been helpful to young wine lovers to explain who André was, instead of giving much space to unexciting, sometimes awkwardly phrased articles and statistics, not always up to date. A curate's egg of a book, certainly to be bought if you already have some reference works, but not likely to make anyone begin to love wine.

As some freshening up during perusal might seem desirable, an Australian white, agreeably named Wirra Wirra Rhine Riesling, from R. G. and R. T. Trott in South Australia would be ideal. The 1979 has a light, penetrating bouquet, is slightly-lively on the palate, opening to a full, almost "chewy" flavour. Associations with Tigger being inevitable, it is also fair to say it has plenty of bounce and, in sampling, remained well-balanced and charming even the day after it was first opened. A superficial impression might be that this Wirra Wirra is Australia's answer to vinho verde, but it is subtler and more gracious. (£4.45 from Dolamore, 16 Paddington Green, W2, and their other branches in London, Oxford, Cambridge and Bakewell).

Even the person who "has everything" relating to wine is unlikely to have anything similar to Corkscrews for Collectors' by Bernard M. Watney and Homer D. Babbidge (*Sotheby Parke Bernet*, £12.95) as this is the first book on the susbject. A fine production, beautifully set out, illustrated in colour as well as black and white, it deals with the corkscrews of the world and, while making many regret that they ever threw out the now valuable relics of their grandparents, encourages them to buy all new examples.

To complement this, why not a dry Marsala? It's a revelation to anybody who has only known the cheap, sweet and often flavoured versions used for making zabaglione. The slightly bitter inner taste, bestowed by Sicily's volcanic vineyards, plus the spicy aroma and gently warming aftertaste makes one understand the popularity of the drink, created for Britons by Britons. In the cruel pre-Christmas cold, several friends found it a perfect drink in the early evening, accompanied by a slice of sponge cake, as did our ancestors in the pre-cocktail epoch.

The Marsala Secco, Vecchia Riserva 1880 (the date when the wine's *solera* was established) of Pellegrino is the sort of fine wine that Nelson, who ordered quantities of Marsala for the Mediterranean fleet, would have enjoyed. (£4.98 from Stonehaven Wines, Grayshott *Road, Headly Down, Bordon*, Hants.)

The drink that nineteenth century visitors to lawyer or bank manager might have been offered — also with a slice of cake — was Madeira. Indeed, the accompanying sponge (moist enough to remain fresh over several days) probably took its name from the wine rather than the other way about. Madeira is easygoing and doesn't deteriorate if kept in a cupboard, opened, for some days; nor does cigarette smoke overwhelm its bouquet. Cossart Gordon, older of Madeira houses, made a 1981 Royal Wedding special reserve "Very Old Bual", which has been in wood for a quarter of a century.

Note the odd "greenery-yallery" edge to the colour, the slightly charred, tantalizing aroma and the added and delectable freshness of the high vineyards in the beautiful island, endowing the wine with notes of apple mint and citrus. Sniff the empty glass — and that of the dry Marsala — to enjoy the lingering, concentrated smell. this is not an obviously sweet wine, although it is a rich one, and would be a fine conclusion to a meal along with the dessert and nuts. (£2.95 from Lay & Wheeler, Culver Street, Colchester, their other shops in Colchester, also in Keddies in Southend, Romford and Colchester).

Lay & Wheelers latest wine list is a front runner for the most handsome and comprehensive of recent times, but it must yield for elegance to Christie' Wine Companion (£9.50 or, by post, £10.50 from Christie's Wine Publications, 8 King St., St James', SW1). The articles vary from providing valuable information, recounting fascinating experiences and witty comments on many aspects of wine and the illustrations are delicious. Even if I were not a contributor, this would have been my first choice for a book that delights the eye as well as pleasing the intelligence — for the bedside, study, or to give to anyone not yet aware of how much fun the study of wine can be.

هكذا من الأصل

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

In praise of a master

The Lederer Memorial tournament, admirably staged by the LCCBA at the Young Chelsea Bridge Club last month, remains the only competition limited to top class British players. It is an honour to take part, let alone win. Once known as the Richard Lederer Memorial, it was shortened in the 1970s to commemorate the sad and untimely death of Tony, Lederer's immensely popular son.

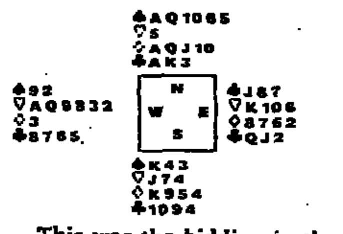
If Reese, Gray, Schapiro and Marx were names to conjure with in the 1940s, it was Richard Lederer who dominated the years before the war. Perhaps he reached the pinnacle of his career in the last Schwaab Trophy. For half the match, he established a marked ascendancy over the omnipotent Culbertson to lead by 3,000 points. The more experienced Americans made a good recovery to win without disturbing the impression that Lederer was the man of the match.

It is fitting that the competition which bears his name should always attract a high class field.

The scoring, a combination of point a board and IMPs, is popular with the experts because clever touches on the small part score hands receive proper recognition. This year a strong Scottish team amassed a useful lead in the first session. The new partnership of Coyle and Schenkin worked well, with Coyle supplying Prince Rupert's dash and Schenkin Cromwell's rugged tenacity.

Surprisingly, no North-South pair managed to bid a slam on this hand.

Lederer Memorial Trophy. IMPs with Point-a-Board. Game all. Dealer West.



This was the bidding in the match between Scotland and the eventual winners, Young England.

West	North	East	South
2♢(1)	Double	No	No
2♡	2♠	No	3♠
No	4♣(2)	No	4♠
No	No	No	—

(1) The two Diamond opening bid was the "multicoloured" two Diamond, a weapon which, to the annoyance of the "call a spade a spade" brigade, has been adopted by many of the leading players. The bid can have several meanings. Usually it is a weak two bid in one of the majors, but it can show a powerful hand with a 4-4-4-1 distribution.

(2) The choice of slam try is a matter of style. The objection to four Clubs is that it does not offer any other suit except spades as the final denomination. On this hand 11 tricks are the limit with spades as trumps. 650 to Scotland.

There was an unusual point in the play on this next hand, which all six teams played in four Spades.

Board 13. Game all. Dealer South.

♠76532
♡Q1098
♢AQ6
♣Q

West		East
♠J	N / W E / S	♠AK9
♡J7653		♡K
♢1075		♢J842
♣9653		♣J10872

♠Q1084
♡A42
♢K93
♣AK4

Opening lead ♡3

The defenders at the table where I watched were leading the third or fifth highest. Declarer correctly played low from dummy and won East's ♡K with the ♡A. He crossed to dummy with the ♣Q and returned a spade. When East played the ♠9 declarer contributed the ♠10, which lost to the ♠J. Normally this would be the right percentage play with this suit combination, but here it was not only unlucky, it was incorrect. If West's lead was from three hearts East would not play the ♡K. Whenever West has five hearts, the only distribution which permits declarer to avert the heart ruff is the one that existed, so the play of the ♠Q becomes obligatory.

The Scots fell away badly in the second session, losing both their matches. When play resumed on Sunday afternoon, Young England had established a good lead. This hand arose in the critical match between the leaders and the Scots, who despite their slide on Saturday evening, remained in second place.

Game all. Dealer North.

♠Q1065
♡5
♢KQ975
♣A98

♠AK84
♡AQ2
♢A108
♣643

The Scots were content to play the hand in four Spades. This was the winner's accurate if elaborate sequence.

West	North Armstrong	East	South Forrester
—	1♢	No	2NT (1)
No	3♡(2)	No	3♠
No	4♣(3)	No	4♢(4)
No	4♡(4)	No	4♠
No	5♣(5)	No	6♢(5)
No	6♠	No	No
No	—	—	—

(1) The Baron 2NT response, which is used to describe strong balanced hands (Forrester and Armstrong employ an added refinement whereby 2NT specifically denies four hearts).
(2) A cipher showing five diamonds.
(3) Accepting spades as the trump suit, and showing a club control.
(4) Cue bids.
(5) Armstrong certainly cannot be accused of lack of enterprise.
(6) Offering an alternative denomination.

Despite the slender combined values, the slam is a fair proposition. Provided the spades and the diamonds are divided three-two, declarer can make 13 tricks. If the diamonds are four-one, the heart finesse is needed to make 12 tricks. It is only when the spades are four-one that declarer is sure to be defeated.

L. Tarlo and M. Wlodarczyk, Duckworth and Price, and Simpson and Hoffman also bid the slam, which confirms the dictum that to win the Lederer it is not enough to be good, you must also be brave.

The final result was: 1, Young England — A Forrester, J Armstrong, B Mervis, G Calderwood, R Smolski, J Collings (292 VPs); 2, the Holders — C Dixon, P Jourdain, T Martin, V Silverstone, P Alder, J Reardon (261 VPs)

Chess/Harry Golombek

A winning Littlewood

■ Even though it lost more than £130m last year, International Computers is again sponsoring the Grandmaster International tournament at Hastings, and chess players are profoundly grateful. I would not wish to be deemed otherwise when I add that such support is quite natural. Of the congress's numerous past benefactors it is safe to affirm that only *The Times* and Jim Slater were equally fitting to act as sponsors. They, like ICL, were deeply concerned with intellectual relaxations, with ways of enjoying leisure by exercising one's wits and — the phrase is most apt when one considers the international nature and scope of the Hastings Chess Congress — with the means of adding to the innocent gaiety of nations.

Nevertheless, it might well be asked, what good does ICL derive from supporting Hastings chess, and where, explicitly, do the benefits accrue?

When you look at the composition of this year's Grandmaster tournament the answer, as the French say, jumps to the eyes. There is publicity interest in eight different countries where the tournament has been publicized. We have two grandmasters from the United States, Christiansen and Lein; one from Spain, Rivas, the player promoted from last year's Challengers tournament, who defeated our hitherto all-conquering British champion in Round Six; from Sweden there is Ulf Andersson, last year's most popular first prize-winner; grandmaster Hans Ree from the Netherlands; international master Murray Chandler from New Zealand; two grandmasters from the Soviet Union, the renowned former world champion, Smyslov, and the very gifted young grandmaster, Kupreichik; a grandmaster who has been repeatedly successful at Hastings, Laszlo Szabo; and, of course, the five players from Britain.

Such interest is not confined to the countries from which the competitors come. For example, an Argentine news service telephones Hastings daily to find out how Ulf Andersson has fared — no doubt the result of Ulf's having won the great Clarin tournament in Buenos Aires. Indeed, it is safe to assert that ICL could not have bought such publicity for 10 times the money so generously donated to the Hastings Chess Congress. Other sponsors, potential and actual, please note.

This year's congress already enables me to declare the emergence on the world scene of a new great player. I am referring, it almost goes without saying, to the remarkable achievement of our fine young British champion, Paul Littlewood, in winning his first four games here at Hastings, a success achieved with equal modesty and grace. Just look at the brevity with which he won in the fourth round against the international grandmaster, Hans Ree. White H. Ree, Black P. Littlewood Queen's Gambit Accepted.

1	P-Q4	P-Q4
2	P-QB4	PxP
3	N-KB3	N-KB3
4	P-K3	P-K3
5	BxP	P-B4
6	O-O	P-QR3
7	Q-K2	....

The alternative is 7.P-QR4, which prevents Black's next move but has the disadvantage of creating a weakness on QN4.

7	....	P-QN4
8	B-N3	B-N2
9	N-B3	B-K2
10	R-Q1	O-O
11	PxP	Q-B2
12	P-K4	

Allowing Black a freeing manoeuvre with which he gains a good position; better is 12. B-Q2, when 12. . , P-N5 would be bad on account of 13. N-R4, BxP? 14. QR-B1.

12	....	P-N5
13	N-QR4	NxP
14	B-K3	N-QB3
15	QR-B1	QR-Q1
16	Q-B4	N-B3
17	B-B4	

This move, as well as the next, is suspect. Better was P-QR3.

17	....	P-K4
18	B-K3?	

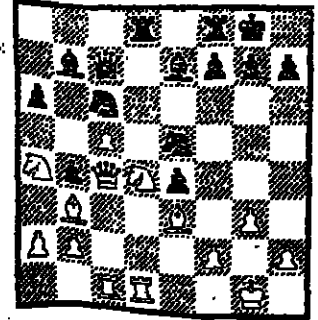
And this is a definite mistake; correct was 18. . , B-N3.

18	....	P-K5
19	N-Q4	

Instinctive, natural and therefore bad. Better was 19. N-Q2, and if 19. . , N-N5; 20. N-B1.

19	....	N-N5
20	P-N3	KN-K4

resigns. Because of 21. Q-K2, NxN; 22. BxN, RxB; 23. RxR, N-B6 ch, winning a piece.



Final position

Gardening/Roy Hay

A choice of veg

■ Finding one's way through the labyrinth of varieties in the seed catalogues gets more complicated every year. Do we really need 10 varieties of marrow and broad bean, seven runner bean, radish, beet and parsnip, 22 lettuce, 13 Brussels sprout, 26 tomato and four parsley — all in one catalogue, with many additional varieties in other lists. The seedsmen will say that customers insist on having the old well-tried varieties they have grown for the past 30 years or more.

Fair enough. Many of the old varieties are still very good value, but there have been many improvements: F1 hybrids, for example, which may produce earlier crops, heavier yields or in some other way be superior to their predecessors. Breeders are producing strains of vegetables resistant to disease so it is always worth looking for new varieties with these very desirable qualities.

For those who have little experience of choosing varieties of vegetables, Hurst Gunson Cooper Taber, purveyors of Garden Pride seeds, of Witham, Essex, have launched a "Gro-Plan" scheme. You fill in a form, available from Garden Pride stockists or direct from Hursts, giving the size of your vegetable plot, number in the family and the vegetables you wish to grow.

You send £2 and in return receive a 50p voucher for Garden Pride seeds, a copy of *Be Your Own Vegetable Doctor* and a computer printout detailing the varieties and number of packets of each vegetable you require, chosen to suit your locality, and full cultural instructions.

For those who like to browse through catalogues I propose in the coming weeks to offer some suggestions about varieties of vegetables and flowers that you may care to try. The numbers after a variety refer to the firm or firms in the list below who offer them.

First peas. The main developement in recent years have been with the "mangetout" type of pea which you eat with the pod. "Sugar Snap" (1,2,4) is a tall variety and now we have "Edula" (1,3,4), about 3ft high which may be grown without sticks, and "Sugar Dwarf Sweetgreen" (4) a real dwarf pea, 1½ft and a heavy cropper. A curious pea but also a heavy cropper is the "leafless" variety "Bikini" (3). It does have some leaves, of course, but very few. It supports itself with its large tendrils which are also said to be tender and tasty when cooked.

Naturally much attention is being paid by breeders to producing varieties of vegetables suitable for the deep freeze and there have been interesting developements with broad beans. "Express" (3) is a very early fast growing bean; this is followed by "Ite" (3) with very small beans, the size of peas, but produced prolifically.

Nowadays I would grow only stringless runner, dwarf French or climbing French beans. There are now several stringless runner beans, notably 'Mergoles' (1, 3), said to be a much heavier cropper and better in every way than 'Fry' and 'Red Knight' (1, 4), and 'Polestar' (2), a heavy yielding early variety. Of stringless dwarf beans whose flavour is preferred by some people to that of runners, we have 'Sigmacropper' (2), 'Loch Ness' (3) and 'Oland' (4). The last named is resistant to anthracnose disease.

For some years I have grown the climbing French bean 'Earliest of All', now to be known as 'Blue Lake' (1, 2). It is stringless and very early. 'Garrafal Oro' (2, 3), also with stringless pods, is highly recommended.

One vegetable where we amateurs welcome the appearance of disease-resistant varieties is the tomato.

Two good introductions are 'Mandel' (4) for greenhouse or outdoors, resistant to fusarium, verticillium and eelworm and 'Eurocross A' (1) non-greenback, immune from cladosporium, for greenhouse only; 'Supercross' (3, 4) is worth a trial as it is immune from all known strains of cladosporium disease, does not produce green backed fruits and is the first tomato variety to have tolerance to the tobacco mosaic virus disease.

For many years consumers have been brainwashed into accepting that tomatoes should be of a given size — weighing nine to the pound. Large tomatoes weighing up to one or two pounds each were looked upon as vulgar. I never understood why. After all even a "standard sized" tomato is cut before you eat it. The really big ones are superb for stuffing.

Catalogues received:
(1) Dobie & Son, Upper Dee Mills, Llangollen, Clwyd, LL20 8SD.
(2) Suttons Seeds, Hele Road, Torquay, Devon, TQ2 7QJ.
(3) Thompson & Morgan, London Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP2 0BA.
(4) Unwins Seeds, Histon, Cambridge.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday—FT index change on week 531.4 + 1.0 (0.2%)

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Firm close to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End Jan 22. § Contango Day, Jan 25. Settlement Day, Feb 1

§ Forward bargins are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
203	100	Man Ship Canal	103	-2	..e	..	..
35	21	Mang Bronze	28	+1	3.1	11.1	..
154	72	Marchwiel	170	+2	8.6	7.8	..
142	106	Marks & Spencer	133	+3	5.8	4.4	18.1
51	33½	Marley Ltd	43	..	3.2	7.5	14.0
32	14½	Marling Ind	29½	-½	1.4	4.8	20.6
42	22	Marshall T Lox	40	..	4.0	9.9	3.6
39	21	Do A	35	-1	4.0	11.3	3.1
262	178	Martin News	260	+4	13.9	5.3	6.1
270	209	Martonair	216	..	10.9	5.0	12.6
74	45	Medminster	65	..	5.3	8.1	7.0
250	140	Menzies J.	218	+3	5.6	2.6	10.9
224	128	Metal Box	162	+2	16.5	10.2	14.2
52¾	37¼	Metalrax	40	..	3.1	7.8	6.5
25	12	Mettoy	14	+1	0.1	1.0	..

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
110	79	Sunlight Serv	98	+1	3.6	3.7	8.0
52	37	Sutcliffe S'man	44	..	..e	..	..
188	93½	Swire Pacific 'A'	106½	+1	..	..	..
178	140	Syltone	178	..	12.9	7.2	19.8

T—Z

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	15	TACE	20	..	..e	..	6.0
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	93	..	10.0	10.8	5.1
24½	10¾	Takeda BDR	£23	-¼	17.6	0.8	25.1
6½	2½	Talbex Grp	5½				
404	316	Tarmac Ltd	404	+2	23.3	5.8	6.9

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 8	Market rates (close) January 8	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9130-9260	$1.9185-9195	0.35-0.25c prem	0.77-0.67c prem
Montreal	$2.2710-2825	$2.2755-2765	par-0.10c disc	0.5c prem-0.15c disc
Amsterdam	4.72-77fl	4.75¾-76¾fl	2-1½c prem	5½-5c prem
Brussels	73.40-74.00f	73.75-85f	55-75c disc	135-165c disc
Copenhagen	14.09-17k	14.15¾-16¾k	270-185ore prem	355-220ore prem
Dublin	1.2230-80p	1.2255-70p	22-33p disc	79-89p disc
Frankfurt	4.31-35m	4.33-34m	2-1½pf prem	5¼-4¾pf prem
Lisbon	124.80-126.20e	125.45-75e	25-185c disc	75-405c disc
Madrid	185.50-187.00p	186.35-65p	10-40c disc	70-105c disc
Milan	2316-27lr	2321-23lr	11¼-14¼lr disc	40½-44½lr disc
Oslo	11.10-19k	11.15½-16½k	160-80ore prem	470-380ore prem
Paris	10.94-11.03f	10.98-11.00f	¾-2½c disc	3½-4½c disc
Stockholm	10.60-66k	10.64¾-65¾k	295-225 ore prem	630-580
Tokyo	420-28y	424½-25½y	3.70-3.40y prem	9.15-8.90y prem
Vienna	30.30-40sch	30.28-33sch	15-10gro prem	39-32gro prem
Zurich	3.48-53f	3.50¾-51¼f	2¾-1¾c prem	5¾-5¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.1 at 91.8

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14½%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Weekend: High 14 Low 13¼
Week Fixed: 14½-14¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14 23/32	2 months	14 9/16
3 months	14⅝	3 months	14½

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	14 27/32-14 25/32	1 month	15⅝
2 months	14 13/16-14 3/4	2 months	15⅜
3 months	14 11/16-14 5/8	3 months	15⅛
6 months	14 19/32-14 17/32	6 months	15

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16¼-16	7 months	15⅝-15½
2 months	16¼-16	8 months	15¾-15⅝
3 months	16⅛-15½	9 months	15¾-15⅝
4 months	14⅞-15¼	10 months	15¾-15⅝
5 months	16-15¾	11 months	15¾-15⅝
6 months	15¾-15⅜	12 months	15½-15¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	15 1/32-14 31/32	6 months	15⅝-15⅛
3 months	15⅜-15¼	12 months	15⅝-15¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14⅝-14¼	3 months	15¼
7 days	14¾-14⅞	6 months	15⅜
1 month	15	1 year	15⅝

Interbank Market (%)

Weekend: Open 14½ Close 20

1 week	14⅞-14¾	6 months	15⅜-15¼
1 month	15 3/16-15 1/16	9 months	15½-15⅜
3 months	15¼-15 3/16	12 months	15 9/16-15 7/16

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 15½ 6 months 15½

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£306.22m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£96.27	received	100%
Bids at	£96.305	received	17%
Last week	£96.305	received	45%
Average rate	14.6701	Last week	14.7813
Next week	£100m	replace	£100m

Other Markets

Australia	1.6985-1.7133
Bahrain	0.7205-0.7235
Finland	8.3420-8.3820
Greece	109.65-111.65
Hongkong	10.9785-11.0153
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5385-0.5415
Malaysia	4.2735-4.3035
Mexico	49.60-51.10
New Zealand	2.31-2.33
Saudi Arabia	6.5350-6.5650
Singapore	3.900-3.930
South Africa	1.8305-1.8455

Dollar Spot Rates

*Ireland	1.5650-1.5700
†Canada	1.1869-1.1871
Netherlands	2.4720-2.4750
Belgium	38.35-38.39
Denmark	7.3750-7.3800
West Germany	2.2580-2.2600
Portugal	65.40-65.55
Spain	97.15-97.25
Italy	1209.00-1210.00
Norway	5.8100-5.8150
France	5.7210-5.7250
Sweden	5.5475-5.5525
Japan	221.30-221.50
Austria	15.75-15.80
Switzerland	1.8240-1.8260

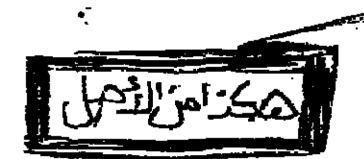
*Ireland quoted in US currency.
†Canada $1 : US $0.8424-0.8425

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12-13; seven days, 12 13/16-12 11/16; one month, 12 15/16-13 1/16; three months, 13 7/16-13 9/16; six months, 14 1/16-14 3/16.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $397.75 (an ounce); pm, $400.25 close, $400.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $411-413 (£214.10-215.10).
Sovereigns (new): $97.5-98.5 (£50.50-51.30).



Unit trust competition, page 18

Business News

THE TIMES SATURDAY JANUARY 9 1982

Protection for no claims bonus, page 19

Gill set to sue ACC over payoff

By Philip Robinson

Mr Jack Gill, dismissed managing director of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation is considering suing ACC for damages even though it could mean him getting less than the £560,000 cash golden handshake which has caused a storm of protest in the City.

It is understood that under an agreement between ACC and Mr Gill, drawn up shortly after his sudden departure last September after 23 years service, a shareholders' meeting to approve the deal should have been held last Friday and the money released by now. The meeting was held yesterday, and adjourned for a week without voting on the payout.

Sir David Napley, Mr Gill's lawyer, said last night: "The shareholders approval should have been given by now. ACC are in breach of their agreement with Mr Gill and I will be considering over the weekend whether to institute proceedings on Monday against ACC for damages."

Sir David said that as Mr Gill did not wish to leave ACC voluntarily he left under an agreement which gave him £560,000 for loss of office and that had now been breached. Any action taken by Mr Gill against ACC could mean him being awarded less than that which is being proposed at present.

Any action by Mr Gill would *not* be inconsistent with the legal action being taken by a number of ACCs non-voting shareholders led by the Post Office Pension Fund to stop the payment.

The hearing of the Post Office petition, now backed by ten other City institutions, is due before Mr Justice Slade on Monday morning. It is thought likely that the petition hearing will be adjourned until February, but that the court will grant an interim injunction preventing any money being paid to Mr Gill until the full case has been heard.

ACC's special shareholders meeting sought to approve the £560,000 payment and the option for Mr Gill to buy the company house in which he lived for £100,000 less than its valuation.

Lord Grade who was chairman at the packed meeting of voting and non-voting shareholders at the group's west London headquarters, said the meeting adjourned because the Post Office Pension fund is asking the court to quash any resolution passed at the meeting.

This followed an undertaken given on Thursday by ACC to the Post Office group that no payment would be made to Mr Gill.

Mr Ralph Quartano, chief executive of the Post Office pension fund said after the meeting: "We will take this action to the very end. We do not enter into actions lightly and once one enters one does not withdraw lightly.

"We shall be asking for all the background to Mr Gill's resignation. The company has said the payment. is substantially in excess of what a court would award.

Investors to pay more to brokers

By Paul Maidment

Private investors on the Stock Exchange will have to pay higher charges because of new scales for stockbrokers' commissions announced yesterday. This will mean an average rise of 1.3 per cent in brokers' income, though there will be little change for institutions through a concession on gilts switching.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, the council's chairman, who presented the Exchange's first big review of commission charges since the last adjustment in 1976, said there would be an increase in commission charges on small transactions while commissions on larger transactions would remain broadly the same. The main concession would be on gilt switching.

The minimum charge proposed rises to £10, against £7 at present. The fee on share transactions between £2,000 and £7,000 would rise from 1.5 per cent o 1.75 per cent, an increase of 16.7 per cent.

At the other end of the scale, the rate on transactions over £3m remains unchanged at 0.17 per cent.

The new commission rates are a sensitive subject for brokers who rely almost entirely on fees for their income.

Sir Nicholas said that they would be debated through the exchanges Liason Committee, on which sit the chairman of the market's various trade associations such as the discount houses association. He acknowledged that there would be a problem in getting the reaction of individual investors through using this forum.

He hoped the consultation period would be completed so the charges could be decided by March. The new fees were unlikelty to be implemented before July because of the need to change the exchange's computer programmes.

Sir Nicholas said: "It is an important milestone that we are consulting the users befor reaching a decision."

The new scales reflect not only the increase in brokers' costs since the last increase, during which tinme the retail pice index has risen be 88 per cent, but also the council's concern about the decrease in broking firm's working capital.

Under the proposed scales, brokers' revenues from gilts is expected to drop by an average of 5 per cent while that from equities is expected to increase by almost 13 per cent.

The new scales also reflect the increasing volume of business in the exchange in government securities.

The review shows that the turnover in equities has risen over the three years to February 1981 from £61m to £102m, while gilts rose from £210m to £516.

In real terms, turnover in gilts rose by 21 per cent, against a fall of 18 per cent for equities.

Morton to lead Guinness Peat

By Sally White

The row at Guinness Peat appears to be over. The board has announced that the Mr Edmund Dell is stepping down as chief executive in famour of Mr. Alastair Morton, the former British National Oil Corporation chief. The indications are the this solution is acceptable to Lord Kissin, who will now drop his plans for a partial bid for the group.

Mr. Dell is to remain as chairman of Guinness Peat, the banking commodity and industrial group which is expected to announce very dreary first half profit figures next month. The news came out after the Stock Market had closed, but the shares dropped 3p to 90p during the day.

Mr. Morton said last night that he is to see Lord Kissin this weekend. He has been authorized by the board to "settle Lord Kissin's future relationship with the group."

The row has been building up for more than a year, and Lord Kissin has been pressing hard for Mr. Dell's removal from the steering role in the group. He disliked the stratery of selling off parts of the group — stakes in Linfood, Esperanza and Greycoat Properties) to raise cash. Group central borrowings are not anywhere near the £120m rumoured. They are nearer to half that, but they had been growing.

Mr Morton said last night that he "would very much to be able to continue to call on Lord Kissin's as a consultant. "The board would certainly like him to continue to be president."

As to his plans for the future development of Guinness Peat. There seems to be no chance at the moment for any bidders for Guinness Mahon, or any other parts of the group. Mr. Morton says he is a man "who likes to build things up." No subsidiaries will be sold unless he considers it to be absolutely necessary.

A Bank of England nominee for the role of chief executive Mr Morton — a South African by birth is, 44 on Monday, and has spent most of his working life helping to reconstruct parts of British industry.

He left BNOC last year when Mr Philip Shelbourne was appointed to the top job. The two men had previously worked at the Drayton Group and had been known to have had many disagreements.



Janette Beckman

Mr Alistair Morton: acceptable solution

UK role blamed by De Lorean

Mr John De Lorean, head of the Belfast car company which bears his name, yesterday put part of the blame for the failure of his company's Wall Street flotation on the British Government, which has ploughed £80m into the firm.

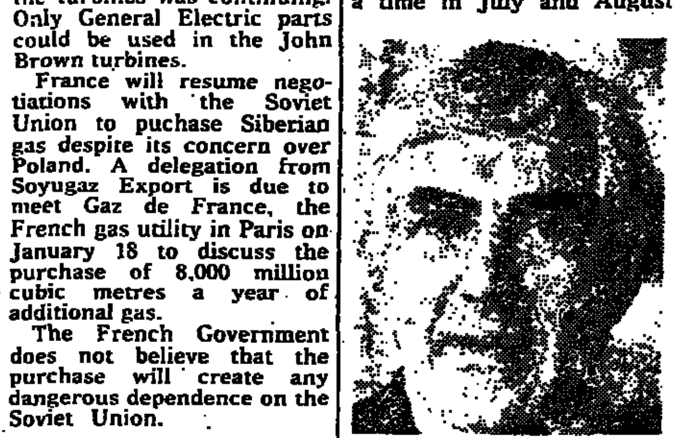
Mr De Lorean's plans to raise £6.2m by selling a million shares of the De Lorean Motor Company were postponed on Wednesday because of adverse market conditions.

The company wants the cash for the development of a sedan version of the gull-winged sports car. It now says that if it does not get an immediate £26m export guarantee from the British Government production of the cars will have to be cut.

Mr De Lorean says the group needs more working capital and has began talks with unnamed prospective buyers to sell or merge the car group to give it financial stability.

He said of the offer: "We missed the window in time. The (British) Government insisted on being involved with the public offering and that delayed it by two and a half months.

"We started preparing the offer last June and there was a time in July and August



John De Lorean: 'We missed the boat'

when it could have succeeded, but we could not get the agreement completed and we missed the boat. We told them this would happen."

Most of the talks with the British Governmen about the offer were with the Northern Ireland Development Agency. Mr De Lorean added: "I sent a number of wires, probably six, to various people saying there was a good chance the offering would not suceed unless we preceeded quickly."

He disclosed that sales of the car had been seriously affected by bad publicity surrounding allegations of financial irregularities made by a former employee last year, even though they were later disproved.

"The allegations were front-age news," he said. "The exoneatrion was page 99 news." The affair had contributed to Wall Street's rebutal.

Mr De Lorean wants to hand over the company for what he called a "nominal price" with a tax-free exchange and the prospect of good future earnings.

End of year boost for car sales

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

An end of year revival in car sales in the United Kingdom has boosted the total 1981 market to 1,484,622, a drop of only 1.9 per cent on 1980.

Figures for the year from the Society of Motor manufacturers and Traders show that sales in December rose for the third consecutive month, compared with a year ago. December's total of 56,330 new car sales was up by 10.5 per cent on December 1980.

The Society believes that the impact of recession on car sales is dwindling and this year's market will be between 1.52 million and 1.55 million.

British car manufacturers managed to stem the flow of imports last year and captured a slightly improved share of sales at 44.3 per cent. The importers' share dropped from 56.7 per cent in 1980 to 55.7 per cent.

Of the 826,533 foreign cars sold in the UK in 1981, 10.99 per cent were Japanese, a figure in line with the voluntary restraint agreement operated in the UK by Japan's car makers.

The most popular car in 1981, was predictably, the Ford Cortina, still bought mostly by companies, with sales of 159,804. Second was the Ford Escort with the main battle being fought for third place between the Ford Fiesta and BL Metro.

The year's figures show that the Fiesta, with 110,753 sales, scored a narrow victory over the Metro's 110,283.

BL is to raise the price of its Rover and Morris Ital ranges by about 4% from Monday.

Doubts over Siberia pipeline

By Our Industrial Staff

Concern over the future of the planned Siberian natural gas pipeline to Europe increased yesterday after confirmation that the United States had blocked exports of components by General Electric.

But European companies using General Electric components in the equipment they are supplying for the pipeline, appear to have been told that the company intends to continue to produce parts for the project.

Export licences are no longer being issued by the US commerce department because of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union in response to the imposition of martial law in Poland.

General Electric was supplying compressor turbine parts to a subsidiary of AEG-Telefunken of West Germany, John Brown of Britain, and Nuoro Pignone, of Italy. The three contracts are valued at about $175m (£92m).

John Brown is building 21 of the 125 gas turbines ordered by the Soviet Union for 41 compressor stations on the pipeline.

The British company said it understood that General Electric had not stopped production. Construction of the turbines was continuing. Only General Electric parts could be used in the John Brown turbines.

France will resume negotiations with the Soviet Union to puchase Siberian gas despite its concern over Poland. A delegation from Soyugaz Export is due to meet Gaz de France, the French gas utility in Paris on January 18 to discuss the purchase of 8,000 million cubic metres a year of additional gas.

The French Government does not believe that the purchase will create any dangerous dependence on the Soviet Union.

Government waives Invergordon loan

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Repayment of Government loans to British Aluminium totalling £21.2m has been waived by the Department of Industry under the deal which led to the company's controversial decision to close its Scottish smelting plant at Invergordon in the Highlands.

This was disclosed yesterday when the company gave further details of the financial arrangements agreed with the Government and with Scottish electricity supply agencies.

Acrimony over the closure decision continues and the shadow Scottish Secretary, Mr Bruce Millan, Labour MP for Claigton and Opposition Spokesman, has pledged that the Opposition will continue to fight for the 900 jobs that will be lost.

British Aluminium originally said it would provide further information in March when the company, which is 58 per cent owned by Tube Investments, publishes its annual report and accounts.

When the closure was announced at the end of last month the company provided only a brief summary of the financial arrangements hammered out in talks with the Scottish Office, the Treasury, the Department of Industry and the North of Scotland Hydro Electricity Board.

Yesterday's statement was published less than 24 hours after a meeting in London between Mr Ronald Utiger, chairman of British Aluminium, and Mr Alex Fletcher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Scottish Office. After the meeting both men said there was no basis for the company to continue to operate the smelter.

In its statement the company said that when the power contract with the hydro-electricity board was ended which provided for power to be supplied from the board's Hunterston 'B' station until the end of this century, British Aluminium had "returned" its share of the capacity of the station to the Scottish electricity boards.

The company said it was entitled to the residual value of these rights, which had been agreed at £79.3m. From this sum £47m has been deducted, reflecting the value of disputed power charges pending at the time of the closure decision.

BAe sell-off nets department £43m

By Our Industrial Correspondent

The Department of Industry secured net receipts of just £42.9m from the £149m salw to the public of shares in British Aerospace last year.

This is disclosed in the latest appropriation accounts report from Mr Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General. As a result of the sale, which raised £148,568,034 gross, the Government holds 48.43 per cent of British Aerospace shares worth £184m at a stock market valuation last November.

Gross receipts were reduced after the department, acting on merchant bank advice, subscribed for £100m of shares in a bid to raise the company's financial resources. In addition, the report shows that the department paid sales expenses of £5.6m, much of it in underwriting commissions. The underwriting was completed by Kleinwort, Benson, issuing house for the shares.

Underwriting commissions of 1¼ per cent of the total offer price were £2,625m with the leading underwriters receiving £230,000 for advising the department and managing the issue.

Mr Downey asked whether there was a conflict between the merchant bank's responsibilities for advising on the offer price and underwriting the issue but the department said this was normal practice because a similar depth of familiarity with a company's business was necessary in both roles.

The department said it considered a public offer of shares had been the best way to ensure a fair price

ANTI-TRUST ACTION DROPPED

From Frank Lipsius, New York, Jan 8

The United States Government has dropped its long and costly anti-trust suit against the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the world's largest non-government corporation.

The Administration has been seeking to break up the company since 1974, accusing it of monopolizing the telecommunications industry. The case went to court in Washington last year but since then the Government and the company have been in negotiation.

The Justice Department said that the company would now undertake an 18-month reorganization and divest itself of its local telephone subsidiaries.

The company will continue to own a nationwide inter-city network composed of the long distance services and the inter-city facilities of the local operating companies.

Stock Markets

FT Index 531.4 up 1.9
FT Gilts 62.24 up 0.27
FT All Share 310.09 up 0.94
Bargains 16,037

Sterling

$1.9190 down 10 pts
Index 91.8 up 0.1

Dollar

Index 107.3 down 0.3
DM 2.2590 down 42 pts

Gold

$400.50 up $3.80

Money

3 mth sterling 15 7/16-15 9/16
3 mth Euro $13 11/16-13 7/16
6 mth Euro $14 3/16-14 5/16

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Amstrad	20p to 215p
Barratt Devs	6p to 217p
Bestobell	8p to 351p
Brit Home Strs	8p to 129p
Castlefield	30p to 430p
De Beers Dfd	29p to 352p
Devenish	10p to 283p
Glaxo Hldgs	12p to 434p
Gt Univ Stores	8p to 456p
Gripperrods	14p to 142p
Harris Q'nsway	6p to 134p
Hickson Welch	8p to 218p
Horizon Travel	8p to 293p
Pleasurama	12p to 320p
Unilever	6p to 611p

Falls

Anvil	5p to 120p
Chesterfield	5p to 345p
Gas & Oil Acre	5p to 410p
Hoover	7p to 88p
Polly Peck	10p to 365p
Rosehaugh	5p to 250p
Royal Worcs	8p to 165p
Rustenburgh	6p to 209p
SA Land	5p to 185p
Sotheby PB	5p to 380p
Thorn EMI	16p to 445p
Unitech	5p to 205p
Utd Scientific	5p to 568p
Venterpost	17p to 409p
Western Mining	5p to 230p

Industrial laws plea

Any legislative moves to impose industrial democracy on companies to improve the Government's reelection prospects should be resisted the Institute of Directors says in a letter to the Prime Minister (Peter Hill writes).

Mr Walter Goldsmith the institute's director general, one of the Prime Minister's most ardent supporters refers to recent suggestions for laws to impose industrial democracy or to put workers on company boards to help industry or improve the Government's General Election chances. The suggestions, he said, were misconceived.

"The electorate would quickly see through any pale imitation of left-wing industrial democracy proposals, especially if in practice they were to mean trade union nominees sitting on company boards", Mr Goldsmith says.

Instead, the Government should take the cutting of income tax and appropriate pay rises for workers in companies where productivity and profitability have shown increases as its theme.

Brewery cut

Truman the brewer is to make 80 workers redundant at its bottling plant at West Bergholt, Essex. The cuts are blamed on the recession and falling sales of bottled beer.

☐ Trusthouse Forte has bought 95 per cent of Madrid's Ritz Hotel for £1.2m. Mr Enrique Maso the previous owner will receive one million shares from THF.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Sit-in cost 600 jobs

More than 400 workers who occupied the Dunlop factory in Brynmawr, South Wales, to gain assurances over their future were told yesterday that the plant will close permanently because of their action. They and another 200 will lose their jobs.

The sit-in started four weeks ago after the company told workers that 60 jobs would have to go at the plant, which produces tiles Mr George Howard, a transport union official whose members led the action, said the company had also been seeking another 200 redundancies.

"We had alreadv suffered scores of redundancies and had cooperated in efforts to make the plant pay," he said. "We wanted to know the company's plans for the future so that we could have proper discussions with them. This was not a strike about money."

The factory was occupied over Christmas and local people took in turkey and other food.

Dunlop said the plant had lost £6m in five years. The strike had damaged the division, which had been suffering from difficult trading conditions and there was no alternative to closure.

Ship terminal loses line

The future of Greenock's container terminal which employs more than 300 people has been put in doubt by the announcement that one of the two lines at the terminal is pulling out.

The last Carol Lines Services ship will call at Greenock to unload on January 22. The service will be transferred to the English port of Felixstowe.

The line accounted for more than 20 per cent of the container terminal's throughput last year when about 10,000 boxes were dilivered by Carol Line Vessels, mainly from the Caribbean.

The company said: "the service we have received at Greenock is second to none in Europe.

Because of the cost of inland haulage and the fuel cost of steaming to the Clyde, however, we have reluctantly transferred our service."

Fear for Zimbabwe earnings

Zimbabwe stands to lose more than $50m (£35m) in foreign exchange earnings, affecting about 7,000 jobs, if a trade agreement with neighbouring South Africa is not replaced, according to a report prepared at the request of the Zimbabwe Government.

The effect on Zimbabwe's industries would be severe if some form of trade agreement is not concluded, the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries said.

9.5m in US out of work

Unemployment in the United States rose to 9.5 million or 8.9 per cent of the work force in December.

The adjusted figure was second only since the Second World War to 9 per cent in May 1975.

Last month's figures compared with unemployment rates of 9 million or 8.4 per cent in November and 8 per cent in October.

The number of jobless increased 5.1 per cent or 458,000 in December after rising 5.7 per cent or 484,000 in November.

Racal warning on Navigator

Racal has threatened to take legal action against distributors and users of any non-Decca receivers which have been made to use with the Decca Navigator system.

The company's copyright is believed to have been breached by the sale of equipment made in the United States and Japan.

Yesterday the company warned that it will assert its rights to prevent anyone using such equipment in with Decca Navigator systems.

Homes increase

There were 42,800 housing starts in the three months to November, a 3 per cent increase on the previous quarter, and 18 per cent more than the same period last year, according to the latest Department of the Environment figures. In November work started on 13,800 homes, 2,400 more than the same month a year ago.

Club sale completed

Playboy Enterprises announced last night that the sale of the Playboy Club of London and its subsidiaries has been completed with Trident Television.

There is still doubt over whether Admiral Sir John Treacher, brought in last year to replace the flamboyant Mr Victor Lownes to run the London casino, will depart as part of the deal.

Trident made no statement on Sir John's position

Tunnel plea

Channel Tunnel Developments (1981), a consortium made up of Wimpey and Tarmac, has called on the Government to "be bold and draw up a short list of three" from the eight contenders for the contract to build the tunnel. The contenders also include British Rail and British Steel. The consortium believe time and money could be saved with a short list.

More new companies

A total of 6,437 new businesses were formed in the United Kingdom last November, a rise of 1.5 per cent on the total for October and an increase of 20 per cent compared with November1980, according to figures released yesterday by *British Business* the magazine of the Departments of Trade and Industry.

☐ Bankers are still hoping for an early agreement on rescheduling Poland's $2,400m debt repayments due last year. But they did not continue Thursday's meeting into yesterday as had been expected.

Third World faces rising bank fees

Borrowers from the World Bank face higher interest charges if discussions within the bank lead to it making floating rate loans instead of the traditional fixed rate loans. Most of the bank's customers are developing countries.

Mr Tom Clausen, the World Bank President, said yesterday: "Today's volatile market conditions are forcing us to consider whether we should introduce a degree of variability into our lending rates, was well as whether we should tap the more plentiful short term market."

But the move would also have profound implications for the Euromarkets, on which the World Bank is one of the biggest borrowers, and by which it is regarded as being almost free of risk.

The move comes because of the difficulty of raising money in contemporary circumstances of interest rare volatility.

After borrowing $4,160m in the six months to the end of December, the bank needs to raise another $4,000m to meet its loan commitments for the financial year to June 30. It expects, moreover, to need $9,000m in 1982-3 and perhaps $10,000m in the following year.

Third World customers were told this week that they will have to pay a front-end fee of 1.5 per cent on new loans. The measure was designed to offset a possible income medium-term fall caused by interest and exchange rate fluctuations.

Mr Clausen also told borrowers that the bank is studying ways in which loans could be repaid faster. He admitted that such combined changes would make it more difficult for some countries to borrow at the present fixed rates which are below the market. Only the poorest countries will still enjoy interest-free credit.

The bank claims that none of its borrowers has ever defaulted, but the aid institution has attracted criticism from America, its biggest shareholder, where it is argued that some customers pursue policies contrary to American interests.

President Reagan's Administration has delayed part of its contribution to the International Development Association, an arm of the bank which makes long term interest-free loans.

Washington believes that private banks should participate in World Bank lending. The bank is examining the legality of joint loans with American insurance companies and pension funds.

The bank's loan commitments have coincided with increased political pressure and highly volatile money markets. The Euromarkets in particular were thrown into confusion by soaring interest rates.

after a fall in American interest rates over the past few weeks there are renewed fears among bankers that a large United States Federal government deficit coupled with a tight money policy could impart another upward twist to the interest rate spiral.

Central bank governors will discuss this problem at the monthly meeting

Insurance

Women take action to earn equal benefits

The Prudential, the country's largest insurance company has been forced to stop discriminating against women over permanent health insurance benefits following a court case in London yesterday. Mrs Valerie Turner, a 40 year old company secretary from Sheffield took the Pru To court, with the backing of the Equal Opportunities Commission, when she discovered that its Personal Protection Policy gave women claimants only £6 a week benefit for each £1,000 of income insured while men paying the same premiums picked up £10.

"I took action because I thought this was unfair. I have several other policies with the Prudential. I hope this encourages other women to fight for equal treatment." Mrs Turner commented after the hearing.

The Prudential has agreed to pay £500 damages and a further £300 costs. It has given an undertaking that all future claims under the policy would treat women in the same way as men — paying them the full £10.

But while this is good news for the 1,000 women policy holders covered by the plan it is a pyrrhic victory for the Equal Opportunities Commission, which is still itching to get a full dress test case on permanent wealth policies into the courts.

The Man from the Pru is no gentleman. The company has already withdrawn the offending policy from the market. In its place there is a new contract which charges female policyholders a third more for the same amount of benefit.

Mrs Valerie Taylor

Virtually every insurance company loads the premiums for women on these type of policies. If Mrs Turner now wants to buy one she will, like the rest of us, have to pay anything between a quarter and a half more than a man of the same age and category. The insurance companies say women have a worse health record than men. Therefore, they claim, they have good reason to charge higher premiums.

The Sex Discrimination Act allows discrimination if there is a good reason for it. But the Equal Opportunities Commission, in common with other organizations, is challenging this assumption.

"We would very much like to see their reasons demonstrated in a court of law" says EOC spokesperson Dai Trembath. But the insurance companies have so far shown a marked reluctance for a full frontal fight. The Prudential gave in.

Another case backed by the EOC — that of Mrs June Almeida against the Legal & General looks as if it, too, will be settled out of court. Mrs Almeida took action when she discovered that her company permanent health scheme excluded "ailments peculiar to the female sex."

Most of the insurance companies, in addition to charging higher premiums for women, exclude pregnancy or pregnancy-related illness in their policies — or add extra time to the deferment period before a claim can be made.

The British Insurance Brokers Association is currently conducting a survey. BIBA's Kay Forrester said yesterday "We believe a case for differential premiums for female policyholders has not been properly made out — further research is required.

The Institute of Actuaries, which has collated the claims experience of a number of insurance companies will publish its own 10-year analysis of the situation later this year.

An officer of the Prudential admitted yesterday "one reason why women seem to spend more time away from work could be that their jobs are more boring.

It is high time these claims and counter claims were aired in court. Then we will all discover the answer to a puzzling question. If women are supposed to be so unhealthy how is it that they are expected to live, on average, seven years longer than a man?

Margaret Drummond

House purchase

Benefiting people who pay more tax

COMPARISON

£20,000 loan over 20 years for male age 45

Low Cost Endowment Plan	£	Pension Linked Plan	£
Interest on loan at 15.5%	258.34	Interest on loan at 15.75%	262.50
Life assurance premium (less tax relief at 15%)	43.26	Pension premium	85.38
	301.60		347.88
Less: Tax relief at 60% on mortgage interest	155.00	Less: Tax relief at 60%	208.72
NET MONTHLY OUTLAY	£146.60	NET MONTHLY OUTLAY	139.16
Cash surplus at maturity (after 20 years)	£4,134	Annual Pension	£6,004

A new housepurchase scheme put together by Leamington Spa Building Society and Scottish Provident offers considerable savings for self-employed people who pay higher rates of tax.

Instead of using the more usual endowment linked method where a with-profits life policy is used as security for the loan, Scottish Provident has linked the scheme to a with-profits pension policy. The advantage of this is that premiums on the pension policy are eligible for full tax relief at the highest rate paid, anything between 30 and 60 per cent, whereas life policies only attract relief at 15 per cent.

The self-employed can benefit from this new package, also members of partnerships, and employees if they are not members of an occupational scheme. Clearly the higher the rate of tax paid, the greater the benefit.

The package, believed to be the first of its kind, includes term assurance which provides a lump sum to repay the loan should the borrower die during the terms of the mortgage.

Leamington Spa is charging 0.25 per cent more for a pension linked loan but is prepared to consider a mortgage term longer than the standard 20 or 25 years.

With the normal endowment linked method, the loan is repaid with the proceeds of the life policy when it matures. Scottish Provident's pension linked scheme provides the cash to repay the loan out of the lump-sum commuted pension benefits which policyholders are able to take at retirement age.

Scottish Provident quotes as an example a 45 year old man who takes a 20 year mortgage of £20,000. Under the low-cost endowment method he would pay the interest on his loan (around 15½ per cent from Leamington Spa) plus a life premium of £51 a month before tax relief, or £43 after tax relief.

With the pension linked scheme he pays interest on the loan (plus an extra 0.25 per cent-15¼ per cent) and monthly pension premiums of £85 before tax relief. But for a 60 per cent taxpayer the net pension premium comes down to only £34 a month, or £42.50 for those who pay tax at 50 per cent. Tax relief is allowable on the mortgage interest in both cases.

In addition the pension linked scheme would produce a pension on retirement of £6,000 a year for the rest of the policyholder's life, whereas the endowment method would show a cash surplus of only £4,000.

The scheme looks ideal for high earning professional people like barristers, solicitors and accountants who can be fairly certain of continuing to pay tax at the higher rates. Presumably it is only a matter of time before other insurance companies follow suit.

Lorna Bourke

The Times — Money Programme Unit Trust Competition

Can you beat the investment experts and pick the top performing unit trust for 1982? One hundred pounds worth of unit trusts and the chance to air your views on investment on television is the prize. See how the professional advisers go about making their choice on BBC2 TV's Money Programme, tomorrow at 6.30 pm.



Paul Harwood, Peter Hayes, Peter Edwards and Jamie Berry investment experts who advise private clients on unit trusts

Can you beat the investment gurus?

How often have you watched investment experts making their predictions and felt you could do better? This week we launch *The Times* Unit Trust Competition in conjunction with the Money Programme on BBC2 Television in which you are offered a chance to beat the investment gurus at their own game — and if you win, appear on television.

Nearly 1,800,000 people have investments in unit trusts worth a total of £5,800m and during 1981 more than £500m worth of units were sold. But how many of these investors chose the trusts themselves, and do they have any idea how their investments will fare in 1982?

We asked four unit trust advisers to pick the top performing unit trust for 1982. Jamie Berry of Jamie Berry Asset Management, Peter Hayes of Planinvest, Peter Edwards of Premier Unit Trust Managers and Paul Harwood of Richards Longstaff all earn their living by advising small investors — on a fee-paying basis — which unit trusts to buy.

They were each allowed three choices and surprisingly, all came up with different selections. Out of the twelve trusts chosen, only one was mentioned twice.

Picking the winning trust is clearly not something to which a formula can be applied. We will be revealing the experts' choices at the end of the month when the competition closes. In the meantime you try your hand at investment by entering the competition and selecting the unit trust you believe will outperform all others during 1982.

You are allowed three choices but your second and third choices will be taken into account only in the event of three being several winners.

In the unlikely event that more than one person manages to choose all three top performing unit trusts, then the tie-breaker will be invoked. You have to predict how much a £100 investment in the top performing unit trust, your first choice will be worth on January 3, 1983.

Entries are split into three categories — general, under eighteen and a special category, professional advisers, for those who earn their living advising on investments.

Winners in each category will receive £100 worth of units in the unit trust of their choice, and there will be prizes for the runners up. In addition, the prizewinners will attend a lunch where they will meet the experts, and receive their awards, and will be invited to explain on the Money Programme how they made their choices.

Entry forms will be published in *The Times* family finance pages for the next two Saturdays — 16 and January 23, or are obtainable from the *Money Programme*. Full details are published below and you can see the four experts tomorrow on the *Money Programme* at 6.30pm talking about their choices.

To make things easier, we will also be publishing performance figures showing how individual unit trust have fared over the past one and two years. The tables are compiled by *Planned Savings Magazine* and will be used as the basis for calculating the best performing unit trust in 1982.

They show the value at January 4 1982 of £100 invested over the past 12, and 24 months. Any income from the trusts is calculated as being reinvested in more units and this should be taken into account when making your choice.

How did the experts go about things? "We are looking for two things — to buy cheap so that by the end of the year we have the best possible chance of capital growth. And we don't want to get too deeply involved in the currency side" Peter Edwards of Premier Unit Trust Managers said.

"I think 1982 will be another year when overseas stockmarkets perform better than our own" Jamie Berry of Berry Asset Mangement says.

"The United States economy which began to recover in the Autumn of 1981 will continue on an upward trend in 1982 — which should particularly benefit smaller companies."

But Peter Hayes of Planinvest has a different view. "Australia — I would imagine a good number of people will choose this market, but I believe it will come right in 1982".

Paul Harwood of Richards Longstaff thinks "It will be a small specialist fund that will perform best during the year". He prefers a large market and thinks the United States is the place to be in 1982.

"Currencies will not play an important part in 1982" he believes.

Clearly, with very little agreement between the experts the outcome is far from a foregone conclusion. Anyone has a chance of winning. Do not forget to send off your entry well before the closing date of January 30 1982. Calculations for the best performing trust run from February 1 1982 to January 3 1983.

Anyone feeling timid about entering can take comfort from the fact that even the experts get cold feet when their judgment is about to be put on the line. We asked six experts to take part in the competition — all charge fees for advice on unit trusts. Two declined — Robin Boyle of Capel Cure Myers and John Savage of Hoare Govett. It must give their clients something to think about.

Lorna Bourke

Unit trust performance: your guide to the figures

We usually publish unit trust performance statistics on a sector basis — financial trusts, income trusts and so on. To help readers who are entering the unit trust competition make their choice, we will be printing the performance figures for the next two Saturdays. The different types of trust will not be segregated so that it will be easier to see which trust performed best overall during the past 12 and 24 months. The tables show the value on January 4, 1982, of £100 invested 12 months ago (column A) and two years ago (column B), net income reinvested and based on offer-to-offer prices. Figures supplied by Planned Savings, 150-152 Caledonian Road, London N1 9RD.

Trust	A	B
M&G/Gilt Income	95.5	
Gartmore Gilt	95.3	
Govett/Stokhld Euro.	95.1	
Britannia Shield	94.7	130.8
Fidelity Gilt & Fxd Int	94.7	107.1
Henderson Gilt	94.4	
Arbuthnot Extra Inc.	94.0	103.5
Chieftain Pref & Gilt	93.7	97.5
S&P/Commod. Share	93.6	135.2
Arbuthnot Prefer.	93.5	105.6
Brown Shipley Rec.	92.5	88.8
Henders./Oil & Nt. Rs.	92.3	148.2
Britannia Growth	91.4	120.5
Tower Special Sits.	90.9	118.6
Intel Inc & Growth	90.9	107.7
Ridgefield Int.	90.9	133.8
Henderson/Aust.	90.8	159.3
Gartmore Commodity	89.7	148.4
Midland Draytn Com.	89.1	136.9
Tyndall/Natural Res.	88.9	121.3
Britannia Com. Share	87.5	126.8
Robert Fraser Unt Tst	86.5	117.3
New Court Enegy Res.	86.3	135.5
James Finlay Wld Egy	86.1	
S&P Exploration	85.9	
Craigmount Canadian	85.6	112.1
Barclayunic Australia	84.7	145.1
Arbuthnot Com Share	82.9	120.7
Britania Gold & Gen	82.6	115.5
Target Enegy	82.4	
Britania Minerals	82.0	116.3
S&P Enegy Industries	81.8	132.3
Britania Univ Enrgy	76.7	122.6
Chieftain Basic Res	76.5	124.8
Key Enegy Industries	75.7	123.3
M&G/Australian	68.9	129.1
M&G/Magnum	100.6	146.6
Gartmore Spec Sits	100.3	171.4
GT Capital	100.2	141.4
London Wall/Finance	99.8	145.5
Craigmount Recovery	99.8	123.7
S&P Gilt & Fix I Gth	99.8	—
Britannia Inter Gth	99.7	141.5
Britannia In Tst Shs	99.5	153.1
Tyndall/Preference	99.5	104.1
HK Growth	99.3	129.1
Fidelity Special Sts	99.3	163.1
M&G/Commod & Gen	99.0	140.4
A-Hambro Mls & Min	99.0	138.1
Britannia Special Sts	98.7	102.4
Henderson Pref & Gilt	98.4	108.9
Abbey Gilt & Fixd Int	98.4	113.5
Tyndall/Gilt Income	98.1	—
Barclayunic Gilt Inc	98.1	—
A-Hambro Gvt Secur	98.0	—
Craigmount Gilt	97.7	109.6
S&P Gilt & Fix Int Inc	97.7	—
Chieftain American	97.6	130.1
Britannia Cap Acc	97.5	130.4
Target/Preference	97.5	110.6
Arbuthnot High Yield	97.4	106.0
McAnally Delphi Inc	97.3	122.2
Target/Gilt Capital	97.3	110.5
M&G/European	97.3	113.2
Britannia Comm & Ind	96.8	119.5
Carr Sebag Capital	96.7	125.5
Buckmaster Buckm	96.7	122.3
Choularton Internat	96.7	117.0
Midland Drayton Gilt	96.6	—
Britannia Gilt	96.5	—
S&P/Universal Gth	96.5	139.2
Target Gilt Income	96.0	—
Hill Sam Gh & F I Inc	95.9	—
Arbuthnot Capital	95.7	150.4
Britannia Pref Shares	95.6	96.7
Arbuthnot Gt & Fx Int	95.5	99.7
Mutual/Security Plus	104.8	117.0
Schroder Europe	104.8	92.2
Target/Professional	104.7	151.0
Martin Currie	104.7	136.9
Britannia Profession	104.5	136.4
M&G/Conv Growth	104.5	157.5
Kleinwort Benson Fit	104.3	160.0
M&G/Fits	104.2	163.0
Gartmore American	104.2	163.2
Henderson/Internat	104.1	172.7
Brown Ship North Am	104.1	156.6
Choularton Growth	103.9	110.2
Tyndall/Capital	103.8	143.0
Brown Ship High Inc	103.8	108.1
James Findlay Intern	103.8	152.8
Barclayunic Worldwd	103.7	129.4
Key Fixed Int	103.6	107.0
Gartmore Internat	103.5	173.9
Trades Union Units	103.2	137.0
McAnally Glen Fd	103.1	141.7
Dartington	102.8	—
Arbuthnot Growth	102.7	132.6
Allen Harv & Ross Gilt	102.7	109.9
L&C Internat & Gen	102.5	139.3
Midland Drayton Cap	102.3	133.7
Brown Ship Units	102.3	134.2
HK Market Leaders	102.1	139.1
Arbuthnot High Inc	101.8	112.2
Mid Mount High Inc	101.8	117.7
Britannia Domestic	101.7	126.9
Nelstar Trust	101.6	128.5
Bridge Capital	101.4	147.1
Nat West Nth Amer	101.4	128.0
Arbuthnot Nth Amer	101.3	127.0
S&P/ITU	101.1	156.2
Buckmaster Cumb	100.9	107.2
Craigmount Nth Amer	100.9	121.5
Choularton Inc	100.8	84.7
Britannia Sp Mkt Sits	100.7	130.5
Brown Ship Fin	100.6	152.2
Chieftain I & G	107.5	117.2
Britannia Amer Sp Sts.	107.4	148.4
HK Private	107.2	151.6
G. T. Income	107.1	142.1
Mutual/Income	107.1	122.9
G.T.U.S. & General	107.1	158.6
Midl'd Drayton O'sea	107.1	152.5
S&P/Scotshares	107.0	132.7
HK Extra Income	107.0	122.6
Vanguard Trustee	107.0	133.0
London Wall Cap Grth	106.9	127.6
Fielding International	106.9	125.9
Crescent American	106.8	167.8
Chieftain High Inc'm	106.7	114.1
Target/Growth	106.7	146.5
Nat West Portfolio Inv	106.7	128.7
New Court Equity	106.6	138.9
S&P/UK. Equity	106.6	148.5
Mutual/Blue Chip	106.5	122.9
Archway Fund	106.5	144.0
Buckmaster Marlbro	106.4	146.7
Barclayunic America	106.3	128.9
Manulife Growth	106.2	134.5
Northgate	106.2	120.4
HK Income	106.1	110.8
Gartmore Insce Ags	106.1	139.5
Britannia Extra Inc.	106.0	109.9
Mercury Internat	106.0	142.7
Key Equity and Gen	105.9	137.8
HK Far East & Gen	105.9	152.1
Britannia Prop Shares	105.8	148.4
Abbey Invstmnt Trst	105.4	153.6
Carr Sebag Income	105.4	126.7
T&G/Vanguard Grth	105.2	141.4
James Finlay Inv Tst	105.1	148.6
Practical	105.0	154.5
HK American	105.0	130.2
Barclayunic Fin	104.9	153.2
Target Commodity	104.9	145.0
Arbuthnot Fin & Prop.	104.8	130.3
Britannia Fin Secs	110.3	153.3
Barclayunic Prof Ass	110.1	154.0
S&P/Income	110.1	129.3
Key Income	110.1	125.9
Henderson/Cap Grow	109.7	153.5
S&P/Scotyields	109.7	129.7
Nat West Growth Inv	109.5	138.1
Target/Equity	109.4	139.4
Hill Samuel/Capital	109.3	143.4
Henderson Recovery	109.3	120.2
Hill Samuel/Financial	109.2	155.6
Scottish Equit Unit	109.2	143.7
Anderson	109.2	136.1
Hill Samuel/British	109.1	145.1
Crescent Reserves	109.0	139.7
Britannia Smaller Cos	108.9	142.2
A-Hambro Brit Indus	108.9	132.9
Bridge Income	108.7	124.4
Barclayunic Gr Acc	108.7	151.9
Rowan Merlin	108.7	164.2
Grieveson/Grantchstr	108.5	138.5
London Wall/Extra In	108.4	103.7
S&P/European Gr	108.4	103.6
Abbey American Gr	108.4	136.9
S&P/Scotbits	108.2	146.8
Lloyds North Amer	108.2	—
S&P/Select Inter	108.1	159.2
M&G/Compound Gr	108.0	149.1
Hill Samuel/Security	108.0	138.6
T&G/Vanguard Hi Yld	108.0	120.6
Schroder Capital	107.9	157.6
Baring Bros Stratton	107.9	144.6
British Life Balanced	107.9	130.0
Confederation Gr Un	107.9	139.5
A-Hambro Inter	107.9	139.1
Britannia Recovery	107.9	143.0
M&G Smaller Cos	107.7	140.3
Cunliffe General	107.7	133.7
Britannia Far East	107.6	162.5
Capel N American	107.6	119.9
Barclayunic General	112.0	140.9
S&P/US Growth	112.0	155.7
Quilter/Quadrant Inc	111.9	109.7
Rowan High Yield	111.8	133.7
New Court Int	111.8	170.8
Legal & Gen Equity	111.7	155.9
Key Small Cos Fund	111.7	146.2
A-Hambro Fund	111.7	138.3
Lloyds Extra Income	111.7	124.7
T&G/Colemco	111.6	152.5
Friars House	111.6	144.2
Target/Extra Income	111.6	114.6
Grevson/Barr Sml Cos	111.6	147.8
Ridgefield Income	111.6	115.1
Mayflower Income	111.6	124.9
Craigmount High Inc	111.5	113.2
Lond Wall/Specl Sitns	111.5	119.7
Brit UK Blue Chip	111.5	145.3
Klein Bens Unit Fnd	111.4	142.0
Wieler Growth	111.3	151.8
HK Technology	111.3	117.4
A-Hambro Small Cos	111.2	136.5
GT International	111.2	162.8
Brown Shipley Index	111.1	146.6
Guardhill	111.1	152.6
Midland Drayton Inc	111.0	134.1
Prolific Unit Trust	111.0	148.8
Prudential/Prutrust	111.0	144.0
A-Hambro First	111.0	144.2
Canlife Income	110.8	128.7
A-Hambro Capital	110.7	152.4
World Wide	110.7	176.9
NPI Overseas	110.7	161.1
Chieftain Internat	110.7	182.5
S&P/Capital	110.6	145.0
Equitas Units	110.6	140.4
Barclayunic Capital	110.5	145.2
Mayflower General	110.5	127.4
Grvson/Barr High Yld	110.4	122.0
Target Americ Eagle	110.4	145.1
L&C Income	114.0	134.4
Bridge Amer & Gen	114.0	172.6
S&P/High Yield	113.9	135.2
Gartmore High Inc	113.8	129.2
T&G/Wickmoor	113.8	153.9
TSB Scottish	113.7	159.6
Target/Invest Trst	113.7	179.3
GT Far East & Gen	113.7	217.3
A-Hambro High Yield	113.6	114.7
Abbey General	113.6	148.6
Intel Smaller Cos	113.5	141.6
Nat West Extra Inc	113.5	117.1
Bridge Internat Rec	113.5	159.4
Henderson/Inc & Ass	113.5	141.4
Govett/Stockhlds	113.4	162.0
Leo Capital	113.3	167.8
Henderson/Pac'sm Co	113.3	189.7
A-Hambro Accum	113.2	151.0
Kleinwort Benson HY	113.1	143.5
Intel Amer Tech	113.1	164.1
Kleinwort Benson SC	113.0	129.9
Ulster/Growth	112.9	136.7
Rowan Securities	112.8	154.6
Britannia Amer Gr	112.8	159.5
Hill Samuel/Dollar	112.8	135.2
Family Fund	112.7	130.9
M&G Sec Gen	112.7	151.4
J Finlay High Inc	112.6	125.8
Grieveson/Barrington	112.5	153.9
Murray European	112.5	100.1
New Court Inc	112.4	126.9
TSB General	112.3	148.4
Nat West Cap	112.3	158.4
G & A Units	112.3	147.0
Mutual/High Yield	112.3	123.4
Tyndall/Inter Earn	112.3	150.4
British Life	112.2	144.2
GT World Bnd Fnd	112.1	115.2
Lloyds Worldwide Gr	112.1	162.6
Midld Drayton Amer	112.1	139.6
Barclaytrst Invest	116.3	154.4
Alben Income	116.2	132.8
T&G/Barbican	116.2	138.6
Minster	116.2	136.7
College Hill	116.2	131.7
Lloyds Inter Tech	116.2	—
Henderson Financial	116.1	194.3
Schroder Small Cos	116.1	181.7
Lloyds Income	116.0	139.4
Alben	115.9	139.6
Capel Capital	115.7	148.5
Britannia Nat Hi Inc	115.7	125.5
A-Hambro Equity Inc	115.6	140.5
Nelstar International	115.6	—
Stewart Brit Cap	115.4	146.2
Lloyds Small Cos & Re	115.4	—
A-Hambro Elec & Ind	115.4	150.5
Pearl Trust	115.2	141.1
Discretionary	115.1	146.9
Hill Samuel/Inc	115.1	133.7
S&P/Inter Bond	115.1	140.5
M&G/Trustee	115.0	139.8
Tower Inc & Growth	114.9	138.8
Britannia Inc & Grwth	114.9	128.1
Fidelity Amer Sp Sits	114.9	—
Gartmore Far Eastern	114.8	197.1
Nat West Financial	114.7	151.7
NPI Growth	114.6	144.2
Midland Draytn Hi Yd	114.4	127.8
Target Inc & Growth	114.4	—
M&G/General	114.4	144.9
Britannia Japan Perf	114.4	174.4
Ansbacher Inc Mly	114.3	127.4
Abbey Capital	114.3	148.6
Framlington Capital	114.3	141.6
Hill Samuel/Hi Yield	114.2	125.1
Nelstar Hi Inc	114.2	104.9
Gartmore Inc	114.2	136.3
Barclayunic Ex Inc	114.0	129.7
Equity & Law Gen	114.0	147.7
M&G/High Income	119.2	129.5
A-Hambro Pacific	119.2	180.7
Henderson Spec Sits	119.2	170.9
Britannia Assets	119.0	136.6
A-Hambro Rec Sits	119.0	145.1
M&G/Mid&Gen	119.0	119.5
Friends Prv Uns	118.9	161.8
Prolific High In	118.9	146.2
Carliol High Yld	118.8	117.6
Brown Shipley Grth	118.6	167.9
S&P/High Rtrn	118.6	125.7
Target/Financial	118.5	155.9
Barclayunic Trust	118.3	148.9
Quilter/Quad Recvry	118.1	—
Reliance Opportunity	118.0	134.9
London Wall/Hgh In	118.0	115.6
Rowan America	118.0	162.4
Royal Trust Capital	117.8	155.9
Hill Samuel/Int	117.8	143.7
Fidelity Growth & Inc	117.7	154.2
Bishopsgate Prog	117.7	144.6
Target/Income	117.7	125.3
Reliance/Sekforde	117.3	138.4
Quilter/Quadrant Gen	117.1	152.4
A-Hambro 2nd Sm Cos	117.1	145.9
M&G/Recovery	117.0	132.6
M&G/Dividend	116.9	130.7
Henderson Am S Cs	116.9	179.9
Tydall/Income	116.8	127.0
Pearl Income	116.7	133.8
Tyndall/Scottish Inc	116.6	126.8
Intel Pacific	116.6	180.7
Chieftain Smaller Cos	116.5	—
Lloyds Life Equity	116.5	155.9
Crescent High Dist	116.4	125.7
A-Hambro High Inc	116.4	144.4
Gartmore Extra In	116.4	125.3
Lloyds Balanced	116.4	151.5
T&G/Wickmoor Divi	116.4	127.3
M&G/Extra Yield	116.4	122.9
MLA Trust	123.5	201.9
Abbey Worldwde Bnd	123.5	122.1
Henderson Extra Inc	123.4	132.9
Framlington In Grwth	123.4	180.4
Britannia Am Sml Cos	123.2	179.4
Framlington US Trn	122.7	162.1
S&P/South East Asia	122.6	203.0
London Wall/Internat	122.3	143.5
A-Hambro Gr & Inc	121.8	163.8
Tyndall/Far Eastern	121.8	—
Perpetual Grp Growth	121.6	151.2
M&G/Conv Income	121.3	135.6
Barclayunic Recov	121.0	140.0
Great Winchester	121.0	130.2
Barclayunic Income	120.9	141.6
Henderson Sm Co Dv	120.9	134.5
Norwich Union Gp Tr	120.8	150.0
Brown Shipley Inc	120.8	154.5
New Court Smaller Co	120.7	156.9
A-Hambro Sec of Am	120.7	151.6
Pearl Growth	120.6	152.6
Henderson/Hi Inc	120.1	136.4
Nat West Income	120.0	151.7
Schroder Income	119.9	148.6
Royal Trust Income	119.9	131.3
Abbey Income	119.8	132.7
Schroder General	119.8	159.5
HK Small Companies	119.8	126.3
Quilter/Quadrant Int	119.8	156.5
Fidelity American	119.8	167.3
British Life Dividend	119.7	129.1
Stewart American Fd	119.7	165.0
Arbuthnot Giants	119.6	146.8
S&P/Select Income	119.6	132.5
Crescent Inter	119.6	160.0
M&G/American	119.5	148.0
Hill Samual/Spec Sits	119.4	173.3
Gartmore British	119.3	176.5
Capel Income	119.2	127.0
Framlington Ex Inc	119.2	—
Arbuth. Eastn & Int	146.2	203.2
Crescent Tokyo	143.4	216.8
S&P/Japan Growth	140.9	187.6
Arbuthnot Smaller Co	138.5	160.7
Henderson/Japan	138.3	197.6
Gartmore Japan	137.2	—
Target/Pacific	137.0	193.6
Midld Drayton Japan	134.8	217.3
Chieftain Far Eastern	134.8	193.0
G.T. Japan & General	133.1	179.7
Mercury General	131.7	175.4
Bishopsgate Internat.	131.0	168.9
M&G/American Rec.	130.4	165.2
Nat West Smaller Cos	130.1	149.7
Perpetual Income	129.8	150.9
Arbuthnot Foreign	128.3	159.8
S&P/Financial	128.2	165.3
Grieveson/Endeavour	128.0	185.5
M&G/Japan	127.9	156.4
Henderson/European	127.8	129.7
Gt Winchester Oseas	127.8	172.0
Mayflower Internat.	127.2	156.5
Grievesn/Ldn&Brusel	126.9	143.4
Barclayunic '500'	126.2	139.9
Target Special Sits	125.8	195.3
TSB Income	125.8	155.3
Henderson Inc & Gth	125.8	174.5
Framlington Americ	125.0	178.5
Pelican Units	124.8	157.8
Fidelity Max Inc Eqty	124.6	—
Hendrsn/Nth America	124.5	183.1
A-Hamb. Osea Earning	124.2	159.3
M&G/Far Eastern	124.2	194.0
Framlington	123.9	143.7
Tyndall/Nth American	123.8	152.1

Times — Money Programme
1982 Unit Trust Competition

1. Competitors are invited to use their skill and judgment to select three unit trusts (from the performance tables printed on this page, and compiled by Planned Savings) which they believe will outperform all others during 1982.

2. Competitors will be required to make a first, second and third choice, but the winner will be the competitor whose first choice is the best performing unit trust. Second and third choices will be taken into account only in the event of a tie. In the event of there still being more than one winner the tie-breaker will be invoked.

3. Entries will be limited to one per person and must be made on official entry forms printed in The Times, or available from BBC TV's Money Programme. Photocopies are not acceptable.

4. Opening prices will be those published on Monday, February 1, 1982.

5. Closing prices will be those published on Monday, January 3, 1983.

6. Performance will be monitored by Planned Savings Magazine and based on an offer to offer price basis, net income reinvested.

7. Entries must be received by Saturday, January 30, 1982 — either at the office of The Times or at the Money Programme.

8. Proof of posting will not be accepted as evidence of receipt.

9. Employees of News International, Times Newspapers, the BBC and their families are not eligible to enter.

10. The editors' decision in all matters is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

ENTRY FORM

Name ....

Address ....

Telephone Number ....

The unit trust I believe will perform best in 1982 is:

First choice .... 1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

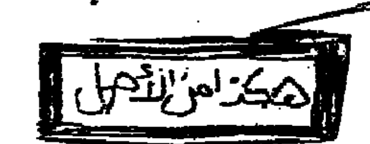
Category (Please tick appropriate line)

1 General ☐ 2 Professional Adviser ☐ 3 Under 18 years ☐

Tie Breaker: I estimate that the value of £100 invested in the unit trust of my first choice will be worth £........ (net income reinvested) on Monday, 3 January, 1983.

Send your completed entry form to: Times Newspapers Ltd., PO Box ..., New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8E..

PLEASE MARK YOUR ENVELOPE — UNIT TRUST COMPETITION.





EDITED BY LORNA BOURKE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

In brief

New offer from Leeds

High Return Access Shares from the Leeds Permanent Building Society offer a return of 11.75 per cent net of basic rate tax for investments of £500 or more. Money can be withdrawn on three months notice, but there is a penalty. No interest will be paid on the amount withdrawn during the notice period. If you are likely to make withdrawals this might not be such an attractive deal.

Flexi

Flexishares from the Peterborough Building Society are paying 11 per cent net of basic rate tax, and offer monthly interest payments with money available at 28 days notice.

The differential over the Society's investment share rate of 9.75 per cent is guaranteed at 1.25 per cent for deposits over £2,000, or 1.0 per cent for deposits between £500 and £2,000. Money can be withdrawn without notice but there will be a penalty of 28 days loss of interest on the amount withdrawn. If notice is given there is no penalty.

Bond

Hill Samuel's five year guaranteed income bond offers a return of up to 13.1 per cent, net of basic rate tax and the choice of monthly, half-yearly or annual income payments. This is equivalent to a before tax return of 18.6 per cent to basic rate taxpayers.

Friends

Competition in the self-employed pensions market has led to many improvements in schemes. It is only relatively recently that insurers started to pay interest on premiums returned on the death of the pension plan holder. Now Friends Provident is following the latest trend and returning the whole of the accumulated fund on the death of the policyholder.

North

Northern Rock Building Society is doing away with differential mortgage rates for all new loans up to £37,500 and will be charging a flat 15 per cent. Existing borrowers will have their repayments adjusted where necessary from April 1, 1982.

Income

A five year income bond from Crown Life pays 12.0 per cent a year net of basic rate tax, equivalent to a return of 17.1 per cent before tax. Minimum investment is £1,000 and capital is returned in full at the end of the five year term.

Bonus protection plan will suit star drivers

For experienced motorists the New Year brings a special offer from Eagle Star. Its new no-claims bonus protection scheme allows the motorist to make up to two claims in any three consecutive years without affecting the no-claim discount.

The scheme is confined to drivers over 30 already holding a maximum no-claim discount. The policy will cost 10 per cent more than conventional insurance with the same coverage, but this falls to 5 per cent at the first renewal with no further surcharges if the policy is continued after the second year.

Eagle Star quotes an example of a middle-aged driver living in Ashtead, Surrey, driving a Mini Metro 1.3L who pays £96 in premiums with full no-claim bonus for fully comprehensive cover with no excess on the policy. If he wants the "no-claim bonus protection" he will pay an extra £9.60 in the first year and £4.80 in year two.

A motorist with a Cortina Ghia 1600 living in Basingstoke would pay £129.60 with full no-claim bonus for similar cover and £12.96 for the bonus protection.

The scheme is matched by similar no claim discount protection schemes operated by General Accident, Sun Alliance and others, and the Automobile Association reports mounting interest in the idea.

But signs are that the motorist cannot expect much more in the way of concessions. Although most insurance companies have been delaying premium rises this year, this is unlikely to continue far into 1982.

Eagle Star has held its rates steady since May missing out its schedule premium review later in the year but hints that a price rise in April is likely. The Prudential also says that it will have to reconsider prices "early in the new year".

For the driver needing a policy immediately the market has never been as good. Several companies have recently announced price freezes and policy buyers should find that these bargains have a shelf life lasting well into the new year.

Over the year insurance companies have reviewed their ratings for several parts of the country as well as premiums for many smaller family saloons and there have been worthwhile reductions in premium rates. These are not universally applied and vary substantially from company to company.

It is worth a little spade work to find out if any insurer is offering your particular combination of car and area any premium concessions.

Most insurers have downgraded small modern hatchbacks such as the Metro and Fiesta as well as some medium sized family saloons such as the Cavalier. There is less consistency on area ratings. General Accident, for example, has reduced premiums in Cheshire, Derbyshire (excluding Derby), Durham, Hull, Merseyside (not Liverpool), Oxford and Renfrewshire (excluding Glasgow). Phoenix includes Durham in its reductions but also includes Cambridge, Wiltshire and Dundee.

How much can this save the motorist? Take a man aged 30, driving an Escort 1.1 in rural Derby — both the car and area were down graded in insurance ratings by General Accident. If he had an open driver policy with full no claim discount he would have been paying a premium of £102 before May 31, 1981. But after both reductions this would fall 20 per cent to £80.

Compare this with the daunting premiums faced by drivers who have just passed their test. Guardian Royal Exchange quotes a premium of £275 for third party, fire and theft cover for an 18 year old student, driving a standard mini outside the Birmingham map area.

Motor insurance is an area where it pays to consult an insurance broker as the number of policies available is enormous and the terms and conditions change substantially each year.

Patrick Donovan

British Insurance Brokers Association, Fountain House, 130 Fenchurch Street, EC3M 5DJ. Tel: 01-623 9043. Quotel Insurance, 83 Clerkenwell Road, EC1. Tel: 01-242 0747.

Winners in Far East

Funds investing in Japan and the Far East proved to be the eventual winners in the 1981 unit trust league table. Only Arbuthnot Smaller Companies in 5th place prevented them from making a clean sweep of the top ten. The Arbuthnot portfolio is predominantly in the United Kingdom, but there is also a substantial stake in the United States.

Last year, in fact, turned out to be a profitable one for a lot of trusts invested abroad. Roughly two-thirds of the first fifty funds specialize in one overseas market or another. However, this was not necessarily a reflection of better stock exchange performance elsewhere in the world, but rather the weakening of sterling. For instance, Wall Street, as measured by the Dow Jones Industrial index, fell by nearly 10 per cent over the year, but adjusted for the dollar/sterling exchange rate movement the index scores a near 14 per cent gain.

Eight funds concentrating on America achieve a place in the first fifty, several of them specializing in smaller United States companies and recovery stocks M & G American Recovery leads the contingent from across the Atlantic in 14th place with a clear margin over its closest rivals, Framlington American and Henderson North American.

In a distinct change of fortune on 1980, when all funds investing in European markets ended well down the performance table, both Henderson European and stockbrokers Grieveson Grant's London & Brussels fund finish 1981 in the top two dozen. Both trusts have apparently gained from the strong showing of the Scandinavian exchanges, where they have sizable investments.

Turning to home, the best result from a United Kingdom portfolio was achieved by Warburg Investment Management's Mercury General in 12th position, three places ahead of National Westminster Smaller Companies. One category of funds, nearly all United Kingdom, which have also ended 1981 well are the equity income trusts. Twenty-five such funds appear amongst the top hundred headed by Perpetual Income, ranked at 16th. TSB Income is listed eleven places behind, just one step ahead of Henderson Income & Growth.

Basically funds concentrating on commodity and energy shares dominate the laggards for the year. The restored fortunes of all these trusts depends on how quickly the main world economies can climb out of recession. Much the same can be said about those trusts investing in natural resource stocks "down under". These funds have suffered a dramatic change of standing over the last year.

The three Australian trusts, managed by Barclays Unicorn, Henderson and M & G respectively, which finished 1980 in the top ten, now languish in the last twenty.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14½%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds.	14½%
C. Hoare & Co	*14½%
Lloyds Bank	14½%
Midland Bank	14½%
Nat Westminster	14½%
TSB	14½%
Williams & Glyn's	14½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12¼%, up to £50,000 13¼%, over £50,000 13¾%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
119	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	119	—	10.0	8.4	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	46	+1	4.3	9.3	3.8	8.7
200	187	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
104	86	Deborah Services	86	—	5.5	6.4	4.3	8.1
129	97	Frank Horsell	129	—	6.4	5.0	11.6	23.9
68	39	Frederick Parker	68	—	1.7	2.5	29.6	—
78	46	George Blair	48	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	96	-1	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
105	100	Isis Conv. Pref.	105	+1	15.7	15.0	—	—
113	95	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
130	108	James Burrough	114	—	8.7	7.6	8.3	10.5
334	256	Robert Jenkins	256	—	31.3	12.2	3.6	9.0
59	51	Scruttons "A"	55	+1	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
222	167	Torday & Carlisle	167	—	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.9
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	74	—	15.0	20.3	—	—
44	29	Unilock Holdings	29	—	3.0	10.3	5.2	8.8
103	77	Walter Alexander	77	—	6.4	8.3	5.1	9.0
263	212	W. S. Yeates	216	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.3

Prices now available on Prestel Page 48146

Your money market best buys

Banks
Current account — no interest paid. Deposit accounts — Midland 12¼ per cent, Lloyds, NatWest and Barclays 12½ per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. For sums of £10,000 of more rate fixed for the term. Fixed-term deposits — 1, 3 and 6 months, 14¼ per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

Money funds
Simco 7-day fund 14.62 per cent, UDT Average Rate Deposit Fund, 15¼ per cent; Tyndall 7-day fund, 14.5 per cent; Simco dollar fund, 12.11 per cent; interest paid without deduction of tax. Further details from Simco (01-236 0233), Tyndall (0272-73241), UDT (scheme now closed to new investment.

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts — interest 5 pc, first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment Account — *15 pc, interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawl, maximum investment £200,000.

National Savings index-linked certificates
Maximum investment £5,000, return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail prices index, 4 pc bonus if held full five years to maturity. Cash value of £100 certificates purchased in January 1977, £189.11 including 4 pc bonus.

Finance for Industry
Fixed-term, fixed-rate investments of between 3 and 10 years, interest paid half-yearly without deduction of tax: 3-4 years, 13¼ pc; 5-6 years, 13½ pc; 7 years, 13¾ pc, 8-9 years, 14 pc; 10-years, 14¼ pc. Further information from FFI, 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 (01-928 7822).

Finance house deposits (UDT)
Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deduction of tax. For sums of £10,000 or more: 1 month 14⅜ pc; 3 months 14⅝ pc; 6 months 14⅞ pc; 12 months 14⅞ pc.

National Savings certificates — 23rd issue
Return totally free of all taxes, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five year term of 10.5 pc, maximum investment £5,000.

Building societies
Ordinary share accounts — 9.75 pc. Term shares — 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 pc and 2 pc over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes — 1.25 pc over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax, not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

Local authority yearling bonds
12-month fixed rate investments, interest 15½ pc basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

Foreign currency deposits*
Interest paid without deduction of tax.

	Call	7-day notice
US dollar	10 pc	10¼ pc
Yen	2⅛ pc	2½ pc
D. Mark	6¾ pc	6⅞ pc
French Franc	10⅞ pc	11⅞ pc
Swiss Franc	nil	⅛ pc

Stock markets

Thorn down on rights issue fear

Fears that a rights issue might accompany next week's half-time results from Thorn EMI the electrical giant, sent the shares tumbling 16p to 445p yesterday. Several leading brokers, including Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee and Scott Gough Hancock, are rumoured to have already downgraded earlier £50m to around the £40m to £42m mark with £110m estimated for the full year.

Thorn is thought to want the cash for a bid for Ferranti when the remaining restrictions on the shares applied by the National Enterprise Board are lifted in June. Shares of Ferranti were steady at 625p last night.

Several other companies are known to be interested in acquiring Ferranti and its lucrative defence work, including Mr Ernie Harrison's Racal, which also unveils half-year figures next week. These are expected to show profits up from £26.5m to £44m. However, the shares were dull last night, along with the rest of the electrical sector, down 2p at 428p.

The latest blizzards insured a quiet end to the account, although the thin conditions helped the FT Index to close 1.9 up at 531.4, a rise on the account of 12.6.

The firm trend in the US bond market, and easier conditions in the money markets, combined to support gilts. Rises of up to £½ were seen in longs, in thin trade, while in shorts the gains were limited to between £⅛ and £5/16.

Stock shortages also saw good gains among blue chips. ICI rose 4p to 304p, Beecham 5p to 220, Glaxo 12p to 334p and John Brown 4p to 55p.

Hopes of a bid kept interest alive in Scottish & Newcastle, up 1½p at 54½p, but the absence of a dawn raid saw profit taking in Unigate, down 2p at 113p.

Cypriot businessman Mr Asil Nadir was over £4m richer last night after instructing brokers Messel to sell 1.3m of his total holding of 4.2m in Polly Peck to varius institutions. Shares of Polly Peck responded by falling 10p from the year's high of 365p, although Mr Nadir still holds 40.3 per cent of the equity.

Brokers Hoare Govett were out in force again yesterday buying a further 1m shares in Thomas W Ward at 230p on behalf of RTZ whose purchases now amount to 28 per cent of the equity.

Meanwhile, Leeds businessman Mr Harvey Michael Ross has increased his stake in Sumrie Clothes, unchanged at 40p, to 28.42 per cent and intends to carry on buying until he reaches his target of 29.9 per cent.

Linfood Holdings, which last year was the target of an unsuccessful approach from Mr James Gulliver's Argyll Foods, has sold its 12.2 per cent stake in Bishops Stores Group, unchanged at 170p, to the Courtaulds Pension Fund. Linfood added 2p to 177p on the news.

Guinness Peat fell 3p to 90p on confirmation that Mr Edmund Dell had lost his job as chief executive, but would be retained as chairman.

Smith St Aubyn steadied a little after Thursday's announcement of heavy losses on its trading in gilts, reported to be as high as £15m, and the subsequent £2.7m rights issue. Yesterday the price closed 2p up at 38p — a fall on the week of 93p. Montagu, Loebl have a circular out tipping Clive Discount, up 1p at 18p, for yield on an assumed maintained dividend, and the prosperity of the associate, International Discount of Singapore.

Equity turnover on January 7 was £126.702m (13,388 bargains). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Smith St Aubyn, Unigate, P&O Dfd, and Royal Bank of Scotland.

Traditional options saw calls in Royal Bank of Scotland on 27p, Trident TV on 8½p, Bowater on 23p, KCA Drilling on 8p. A double was completed in ICI at 32p.

Traded options: 1,548 contracts were recorded, of which ICI attracted 488 calls, mostly in the January 280p and 300p series.

Loss at Ley's is restated

Overstatement of stock values at a main subsidiary has led to a restatement of first-half losses at Derby-based Ley's Foundries and Engineering. The company has disclosed full-year losses of £2.42m, for the year to September, but says losses in the second half were only £460,000.

The loss in the first half was originally stated at £1.61m, but discovery if inflated stock-values over a period of years at the Beeston Boiler subsidiary swelled this by an apportioned £350,000 to over £1.96m. The total estimated overstatement of £800,000 was discovered last November. It is understood the £450,000 balance of the overstatement has been written off to reserves.

Despite a loss per share of 24.48p, the company will pay a dividend of 0.7p (gross), though this is well down on last year's dividend of 2.85p (gross).

Robert H Lowe

Pretax profits of Robert H. Lowe crashed from £719,000 to just £241,000 in the 12 months to October 30. However, this year there is a tax credit of £189,000, compared with last year's charge of £380,000. As a result, earnings per share are up from 10.54p to 13.45p. But the board reports that recent months have seen a marked improvement

Massey-Ferguson

Massey-Ferguson, the troubled Canadian tractor group refinanced by more than 250 banks and institutions last year, lost more money than it had feared in 1981's fourth quarter and now plans more restructuring. These plan are being discussed with lenders. Last year, Massey lost US$194.8m (£101m) against $225.2m. The first quarter loss could be at least $85m.

Satellite TV financing begins

Satellite Television, the group set up 15 months ago to transmit a regular commercial television service in English throughout Western Europe, has announced the first step in its financing programme.

SATV, as it is known, has raised £4m by an issue of £3.5m convertible unsecured loan stock, 1997, and £500,000 unsecured loan stock, 1992/95. Among the investors who subscribed for 5 per cent of the issue are the Ladbroke Group, Ferranti, F & C Management, D. C. Thomson and Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation and three insurance companies.

The group, which has no listing on any stock exchange and has no plans to do so, hopes to start transmissions via the Orbital Test Satellite starting in the spring. SATV believes it will be one of the first organizations to achieve this, which gives it access to significant market advantages. But at the same time, the board points out in the prospectus just published that investment in such a group is speculative and lists seven risk factors.

Included in these is the risk of SATV's failure to obtain facilities on a successor-satellite to the Orbital Test Satellite, launched in 1978 by The European Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (Eutelsat).

Rosehaugh again rejected

By Gareth David

London Shop Property Trust has rejected the improved offer Rosehaugh, the former tea plantation group headed by Mr Godfrey Bradman with a 21.4 per cent stake, which places a value of about 150p on London Shop ordinary shares.

News of the rejection of the bid boosted London Shop shares by 4p to 141p, while Rosehaugh slipped 5p to 250p.

A circular is being sent by the London Shop board to shareholders urging them to reject the new offer, and next Wednesday's extraordinary meeting to consider the merger with Beaumont Property will go ahead as planned.

In its original offer 135p for every London Shop share, Rosehaugh suggested an adjournment of the extraordinary meeting while its new offer is conditional on the board of London Shop recommending its acceptance.

The terms of the offer are: For every six ordinary shares of 25p each in London Shop, one new ordinary share of £1 in Rosehaugh and 460p in cash and 190p in a new convertible unsecured loan stock to be created by Rosehaugh on terms so that it will have a market value on not less than par.

LRC buys photographic processor for £3m

By Margareta Pagano

LRC International, the rubber and pharmaceuticals group, is paying £3m for Napcolour, one of the main photographic processers in the North and West of the country.

LRC is buying Napcolour from the Charterhouse Group after discussions first announced last November. Of the purchase price £1.9m is equal to the net tangible assets of Napcolour and its subsidiaries as on November 27. A further £1.16m is to be paid, and it is intended that a dividend of £1m will be paid by Napcolour to Charterhouse.

LRC believes the acquisition will strengthen its photographic processing on a national level for both retail and professional businesses. Its own subsidiary, United Photographic Laboratories (UPL), operates mainly in the South of England and Napcolour's freeprint operations will increase UPL's at present small involvement on the Continent.

The last results for Napcolour and its subsidiaries for the two years ended December 31, 1980, showed profits before tax of £1m and £513,000 respectively. But profits this year are expected to show an improvement.

LRC recently reported a 12 per cent improvement in pretax profits to £3.8m for the year to September last, despite sales only 4 per cent higher at £59.6m.

Commodities

COPPER was steadier. — Afternoon. — Higher grade cash. £848-49: three months £874-75. Sales: 12,750 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £844-45; three months, £870-72. Sales: Nil tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash. £841-41.50: three months £866.50-67.00. Settlement, £841.50. Sales: 9,300 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes. £837.50-38.00: three months. £863.50-64.00. Settlement. £838. Sales: 400 tonnes.

TIN was firmer. — Afternoon. — Standard cash. £8,380-90 a tonne; three months £7,960-70. Sales. 1,290 tonnes. High Grade, cash £8,380-90: three months £7,960-70. Sales. Nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash £8,340-50: three months £7,915-20. Settlement. £8,350. Sales. 680 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,340-50: three months. £7,915-20. Settlement. £8,350. Sales. Nil tonnes. Singapore tin closed for holiday.

LEAD was easy.—Afternoon —Cash £324-26 per tonne: three months £337.50-38.00. Sales. 15,400 tonnes. Morning —Cash £335.50-36.50: three months £348.50-49.00. Settlement £336.50. Sales. 3,550 tonnes

ZINC was easy.—Afternoon.—Cash £425-26 per tonne. three months £437-38. Sales. 4,850 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £428-29: three months £440-40.50. Settlement. £429. Sales. 8,576 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £198.50 ($380.25) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steadier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 429p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent. 822): three months 444.20p (848.10c): six months. 461.20p (880.40c): one year 493.20p (940.60c). London Metal Exchange.— Afternoon.—Cash 436.5-37.5p: three months 452-52.5p. Sales. 30 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash. 430-31p. three months: 445-46p. Settlement. 431p. Sales. 19 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady. — Afternoon — Cash. £575-76 per tonne: three months. £599-99.50. Sales. 5,000 tonnes. Morning — Cash. £572.50-73.50. three months. £597.50-98.00. Settlement. £573.50. Sales. 5,350 tonnes

NICKEL was quiet. — Afternoon — Cash £2895-2905 per tonne. three months £2960-64. Sales. 42 tonnes. Morning. — Cash. £2890-95. three months £2950-55. Settlement. £2895. Sales. 216 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo). — Feb. 50.30-50.50: March. 50.60-51.30: April-June. 52.80-53.00: July-Sept. 56-56.20. Oct-Dec. 59.30-59.50. Jan-March. 62.40-62.50: April-June. 65.20-65.40. July-Sept. 68.20-69.40. Oct-Dec. 71.30-71.40. Sales: 24 at five tonnes: 25 at 15 tonnes

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan 1125-1130: March 1130-1132: May 1116-1118. July 1111-1113: Sep 1106-1110: Nov 1105-1110: Jan 1095-1110. Sales: 2,680 lots including one option.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—March 1193-1194. May 1191-1192. July 1200-1202. Sep 1210-1213. Dec 1226-1227: March 1230-1237. May 1235-1247. Sales. 1,794 lots. ICCO prices daily (Jan 7) 100.65 c: indicator price (Jan 8) 5-day-average 99.65 c. (US cents per lb.).

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was £1 lower at £160: the "whites" price was unchanged at £167. Futures (£ per tonne): Mch 170.65-170.75: May 173.20-173.25: Aug 176.50-176.75: Oct 180.25-180.75: Jan 180.50-181.75: Mch 185.50-186.00: May 186-188. Sales: 2,540 lots. ISA prices (Jan 7): daily 12.70c: 15-day average 13.07c.

GRAIN. (The Baltic). — **WHEAT.** — Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent. Jan £115.75: Feb £117: Mch £118.25. trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob Jan £112.50 east coast sellers.

MAIZE. — French: first half Jan £133.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: Mch £76.50 quoted.

BARLEY. — English feed fob: Jan £110.50 east coast paid. All cif UK unless stated.

Wall St

New York Jan 8. — Stocks closed higher and trading was active even though American Telephone Telegraph traded for only a short time and International Business Machines did not trade at all.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average finished, with a gain of 4.75 to 866.53. It was up throughout the session.

Advancing issues were about 9-to-5 ahead of declines.

Volumes totaled 42.5 million shares slightly under yesterday's 43,410,000.

The jump in unemployment reported before the opening this morning surprised most analysts but its indication that the recession is not over yet was taken as a sign that interest rates should soon resume their decline

	Jan 8	Jan 7
Allied Chem	44½	44⅛
Allied Stores	26¾	26½
Allis Chalmers	15⅛	15⅜
Alcoa	25½	25⅜
Amax Inc	47	46½
Amerada Hess	22⅞	22⅛
Am Airlines	16⅜	16⅛
Am Brands	38¼	38½
Am Broadcast	32⅛	32⅜
Am Can	32⅜	32⅜
Am Cyanamid	27⅜	27½
Am Elec Power	16½	16⅜
Am Home	35⅞	35½
Am Motors	2⅞	2⅞
Am Nat Res	42	42
Am Standard	27⅞	27⅛
Am Telephone	58⅜	58¼
AMF Inc	25⅞	25⅞
Armco Steel	25¼	25⅜
Asarco	25	25½
Ashland Oil	29⅞	29⅛
Atlntic Richfield	44¼	43⅞
Avco	19¼	19⅛
Avon Products	29⅞	29¼
Bankers Tst NY	32⅜	32
Bank of America	19¼	19⅞
Bank of NY	41⅞	41⅞
Beatrice Foods	17⅜	17½
Bendix	58⅜	58¼
Bethlehem Steel	22½	22⅜
Boeing	22¼	22⅛
Boise Cascade	33⅜	33¼
Borden	27⅜	27⅜
Borg Warner	28⅛	27⅜
Bristol Myers	53⅜	53⅜
BP	22⅛	23
Burlington Ind	23½	23¼
Burlington Nthn	53⅞	53
Burroughs	34½	33½
Campbell Soup	32⅞	30⅜
Canad'n Pacific	34	33⅞
Caterpillar	54⅞	54⅛
Celanese	35⅛	34⅞
Central Soya	12¼	12⅛
Chase Manhat	54¼	53½
Chem Bank NY	51⅞	51⅝
Chrysler	4⅛	4⅛
Citicorp	24⅞	24⅜
Cities Service	41⅜	41⅞
Clark Equip	27	27⅛
Coca Cola	35⅛	35⅜
Colgate	16⅜	16⅜
CBS	46	46
Columbia Gas	31⅞	31⅝
Combustion Eng	35½	35½
Comwlth Edison	20¼	20⅛
Cons Edison	31¼	31¼
Cons Foods	30	30⅛
Cons Power	17⅜	17½
Continental Grp	32½	32½
Control Data	34⅛	34⅛
Corning Glass	48⅛	48⅜
CPC Intnl	35½	34⅞
Crane	35⅜	35⅛
Crocker Int	30	30⅛
Crown Zeller	27½	27½
Dart & Kraft	50½	48⅞
Deere	35	34⅜
Delta Air	24½	24¼
Detroit Edison	11¼	11¼
Disney	51¼	52
Dow Chemical	25⅛	25⅛
Dresser Ind	29⅜	30⅛
Duke Power	20½	20⅜
Du Pont	37	37
Eastern Air	5⅛	6
Eastman Kodak	73⅜	72
Eaton Corp	30⅛	30⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	27⅜	25⅞
Equitable Life	9⅜	9⅛
Esmark	51	50
Evans P. D.	17½	17
Exxon Corp	30⅛	30⅛
Fed Dept Stores	36⅛	35⅜
Firestone	12½	12⅛
Fst Chicago	19¼	19¼
Fst Intrst Bncp	33½	34⅛

	Jan 8	Jan 7
Fst Nat Boston	44⅛	44⅛
Fst Penn Corp	3⅞	3⅞
Ford	18¼	17½
GAF Corp	14⅞	15
Gen Dynamics	23⅜	23⅞
Gen Electric	57⅜	57⅛
Gen Foods	30⅜	30
Gen Mills	34¼	34½
Gen Motors	40⅛	39⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	6½	7⅛
Gen Tel Elec	32⅜	31⅞
Gen Tire	21⅞	21⅛
Genesco	6⅜	6⅜
Georgia Pacific	19⅛	18⅞
Getty Oil	60	60⅛
Gillette	33⅛	33⅜
Goodrich	21⅞	20⅛
Goodyear	19⅛	18⅞
Gould Inc	22	21⅞
Grace	43½	43⅞
Gt Atlte & Pacific	4⅛	4⅛
Greyhound	15½	15⅛
Grumman Corp	25⅞	26
Gulf Oil	33	33¼
Gulf & West	15⅞	15⅜
Heinz H. J.	27⅞	27⅞
Hercules	22	22⅛
Honeywell	67⅛	68⅛
IC Inds	34⅞	33⅞
Ingersoll	56½	56½
Inland Steel	24¼	24⅛
IBM	56⅞	56½
Int Harvester	8⅛	7⅞
INCO	14¼	14
Int Paper	37⅛	38⅛
Int Tel Tel	30⅛	29⅞
Irving Bank	42⅛	49⅛
Jewel Co	37⅜	37⅛
Jim Walter	20⅜	20⅜
Johnson & John	34½	34⅞
Kaiser Alumin	16½	16⅜
Kerr McGee	33⅞	33⅞
Kimberly Clark	64⅛	64½
K Mart	16½	16⅛
Kroger	25½	25¼
L.T.V. Corp	15⅛	15⅛
Litton	56½	55⅞
Lockheed	45⅜	44⅜
Lucky Stores	13⅞	13⅞
Manuf Hanover	34¼	34
Manville Cp	14½	14¼
Mapco	30	29⅛
Marathon Oil	76	74⅜
Marine Midland	23⅛	23⅛
Martin Marietta	33¼	33
McDonnell	30½	29½
Mead	22⅞	23
Merck	84	83⅛
Minnesota Mng	53¼	53⅛
Mobil Oil	24	23⅞
Monsanto	69⅛	69
Morgan J. P.	51¼	50½
Motorola	54⅛	53⅞
NCR Corp	43⅛	42⅛
NL Industries	35½	36⅛
Nabisco	30	30⅛
Nat Distillers	23½	23½
Nat Med Ent	17⅜	17⅜
Nat Steel	23⅜	23⅞
Norfolk West	50⅛	49⅞
NW Bancorp	24	23⅞
Norton Simon	19½	19
Occidental Pet	23½	23⅛
Ogden	34⅞	35⅛
Olin Corp	34⅛	22⅞
Owens-Illinois	29⅛	28
Pacific Gas Elec	20⅜	20⅜
Pan Am	2⅞	2⅞
Penney J. C.	29	29
Pennzoil	43	44½
Pepsico	36	36
Pfizer	53⅜	53
Phelps Dodge	31⅛	31⅛
Philip Morris	48⅜	48⅜
Phillips Petrol	36½	37⅛
Polaroid	20⅜	20⅜
PPG Ind	36¼	36⅛

	Jan 8	Jan 7
Procter Gamble	79½	78⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	18⅛	18⅛
Raytheon	34⅜	35⅜
RCA Corp	17⅜	18
Republic Steel	24½	24½
Reynolds Ind	46⅛	46⅛
Reynolds Metal	22⅜	24
Rockwell Int	30⅛	30⅛
Royal Dutch	34	33⅜
Safeways	26½	26⅛
St Regis Paper	29⅜	30
Santa Fe Ind	19⅜	20
SCM	22⅛	23
Schlumberger	51⅛	50½
Scott Paper	16⅛	16⅜
Seagram	58⅛	57½
Sears Roebuck	17½	17⅛
Shell Oil	39⅛	39
Shell Trans	29⅛	29⅜
Signal Co	25½	25⅛
Singer	13⅛	12⅞
Sony	17⅜	17⅜
Sth Cal Edison	28⅛	28⅛
Southern Pacific	38	40⅛
Southern Rly	92⅛	91⅛
Sperry Corp	34	34
Std Oil Califnia	38⅛	38⅛
Std Oil Indiana	47⅛	47⅛
Std Oil Ohio	39	39½
Sterling Drug	21⅞	21⅞
Stevens J. P.	15⅛	15⅛
Sunbeam Corp	27⅜	27⅛
Sun Comp	41½	42⅛
Teledyne	134⅛	135⅜
Tenneco	31⅛	31½
Texaco	32½	32⅞
Texas East Corp	53	52
Texas Inst	76½	75⅛
Texas Utilities	19⅛	19⅜
Textron	27⅛	27⅜
TWA	14⅛	14½
Travelers Corp	44⅛	42⅛
TRW Inc	53	53⅛
UAL Inc	17	16⅞
Union Carbide	49	48
Union Oil Calif	33⅛	33⅜
Un Pacific Corp	47½	47⅛
Uniroyal	7⅛	7⅛
United Brands	10⅛	10⅛
US Industries	9⅜	9⅛
US Steel	28⅛	28⅜
Utd Technol	43	42½
Wachovia	24⅞	25
Warner Lambert	22	21⅛
Wells Fargo	25⅞	25⅜
Westnghse Elec	23⅞	25
Weyerhaeuser	28	28⅜
Whirlpool	25⅛	24⅛
Woolworth	18⅛	18½
Xerox Corp	40⅛	38⅜
Zenith	11⅞	11⅛

Canadian Prices

	Jan 8	Jan 7
Abitibi	20⅛	20
Alcan Alumin	26⅛	26⅛
Algoma Steel	43⅛	43
Bell Telephone	18½	18⅛
Cominco	53⅜	53⅛
Cons Bathurst	18⅛	18⅛
Gulf Oil	17	17¼
Hawker/Sid Can	12⅛	12
Hudson Bay Min	24⅛	24½
Hudson Bay Oil	51½	51
Imasco	40½	40⅛
Imperial Oil	25⅛	25⅛
Int Pipe	14⅛	14⅛
Mass-Fergsn	2	2
Royal Trust	14½	14½
Seagram	68⅛	68⅛
Steel Co	30½	30
Thomson N 'A'	23⅛	22⅞
Walker Hiram	22⅛	22⅞
WCT	13	12⅞

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Football: 'Don't talk about the luck of the Irish. Talk about the luck of the English'


Stein : extremely tough.

Group one

Belgium, East Germany, Scotland and Switzerland.


Greenwood : ideal.

Group three

England, Hungary, Greece, Denmark and Luxembourg.


England : long journeys.

Group four

Yugoslavia, Wales, Bulgaria and Norway.


Bingham : little comfort.

Group six

W Germany, Austria, N Ireland, Turkey and Albania.

Hand : a bad draw.

Group seven

Spain, Netherlands, Republic of Ireland, Iceland and Malta.

Fair stands the wind for England

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Whatever happens in Spain, the seeds of England should burgeon on French soil in 1984. Yesterday's draw for the European championship put them at the top of group three, even though their best performance was in reaching the semi-final round in 1968. Their main adversary will be Hungary, as they were in qualifying for the World Cup finals, as none of the other three—Greece, Denmark and Luxembourg—have ever beaten England.

With only the winners of each of the seven groups going through to the finals with the host nation, Britain is almost certain to have fewer representatives than in Spain this summer. Indeed, as on three previous occasions, England alone may qualify. After their recent performances on the world stage though, even that is far from certain.

Ron Greenwood described it as "an ideal draw, good for whoever takes over from me". He is expected to retire after the World Cup finals are finished in July and the first European games will not take place until at least August. Since he became manager, England have three times met and beaten Hungary, fellow qualifiers from their World Cup group.

England have played Greece only twice before, in the same competition in 1971, and won comfortably. Denmark drew their first match with England in Copenhagen in 1948 but have since lost the other six, including both group matches, by the only goal during the last championship.

Luxembourg, one of the few European nations that can still be regarded as minnows, could ironically cause the most trouble. Of their five defeats by England, the last took place in the 1978 World Cup competition. Luxembourg lost not only the home tie 2—0 but also their faith in England supporters, who were involved, both inside and outside the City Stadium, in what was a rehearsal for the riots of Basle and Turin.

After £10,000 worth of damage had been caused, Rene van den Bulcke, then president of the Luxembourg Football Federation, suggested that his country should refuse to play England again either at club or international level. However, before the draw was made yesterday, the secretary, Eliane Cremona, said: "The crowd trouble happened five years ago and I think we might now forget the whole matter."

Wales, the only other British country to qualify from the groups are at least in a group with only three other opponents but, as in the World Cup, they face long journeys beyond the iron curtain. They compete against Yugoslavia, who eliminated them in the quarter-final round in 1976, Bulgaria and Norway, who humbled England for the first time last year.

Scotland are also drawn in a small group but that is little comfort. Their companions are Belgium, runners-up two years ago, East Germany and Switzerland. Jock Stein, Scotland's manager, commented: "It's extremely tough but that was only to be expected. We have not done anything in the European championship to give us any standing, so we can't complain. There is not a minnow among them. Even Switzerland proved they were nobody's fool when they played England this summer."

Northern Ireland have the most difficult task of all. Turkey and Albania may not cause many alarms but the other two, Austria and especially West Germany, the holders, will be formidable. Billy Drennan, the Irish secretary, was downhearted. "There is very little in the draw to give us comfort," he said. "It will cost us a fortune in travelling expenses, particularly to Albania."

Nor have the Republic of Ireland an easy task. Malta are clearly the underdogs among the quintet but Iceland spoilt Wales's World Cup hopes. Spain, the winners of the trophy in 1964, will be buoyant after the world has left their doorstep and, although the Netherlands will not be among the visitors, they will be eager to repair their dented reputation.

Eoin Hand, the Republic's manager, said: "Ours is a bad draw but it could have been a lot worse. At least we have avoided the Eastern bloc countries. *Good Lord, don't talk* about the luck of the Irish. Talk about the luck of the English. I'd give my right leg for their group."

Other groups

TWO: Poland, Soviet Union, Portugal and Finland.

FIVE: Italy, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Sweden and Cyprus.

EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Quarter-final draw: Group A: France v Soviet Union; Group B: Spain v West Germany; Group C: Poland v England; Group D: Italy v Scotland.

England among top seeds for draw

By Stuart Jones

England were yesterday confirmed as one of the top six seeds for the World Cup draw which takes place in Madrid next Saturday. The others, as expected, are Spain, the hosts, Argentina, the holders, and three former winners, Brazil, Italy and West Germany.

In an effort to avoid political problems and maintain a balance, all six East European finalists have been ranked second in priority and the West European remnants third, together with the South Americans. The six newcomers, the dark horses, are gathered together at the bottom of the list.

With Scotland, who have qualified for the last three tournaments, and Northern Ireland both seeded in the third of the four sections, all three British representatives could be drawn in the same group. Jock Stein, though, believes that the arrangements are still far from certain, although Jaoa Havelange, the president of FIFA, confirmed that they are.

Billy Bingham, Northern Ireland's manager, said that he was surprised by Scotland's inclusion among the third group, but added: "The way the teams may now come out of the hat, it gives us a better chance of finishing in the top two in our group and making further progress."

FIRST: Argentina, Spain, Italy, West Germany, England and Brazil.

SECOND: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland.

THIRD: Northern Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Peru, Chile.

FOURTH: Algeria, Cameroun, Honduras, El Salvador, Kuwait, China or New Zealand.

Kiwis confidence high

Singapore, Jan 8.—The New Zealand team arrived here today, confident they will have the edge over China in Sunday's play-off to decide the 24th and last place in the World Cup finals in Spain this summer. After being greeted by a colourful Maori welcome, their English-born manager, John Edshead, predicted the game would be tight, but probably in his team's favour.

"It's going to be close and I don't think there will be more than one goal between us," he *told a press conference.* "*But we* have the edge since we have taken three points off China in our last two encounters."

In their Asia-Oceania qualifying zone matches New Zealand held China to a goalless draw in Peking and won 1—0 in Auckland. The two sides tied for second place behind the group winners Kuwait following New Zealand's astonishing 5—0 triumph against Saudi Arabia last month.

Keen interest in China's fortunes among Singapore's predominantly Chinese supporters ensured that all 60,000 seats here were snapped up within hours of *going on sale yesterday.*

Price cuts for young fans

By Norman Fox

Sportsworld Travel, the company with a monopoly on World Cup tickets in Britain, are attempting to fend off criticism of their charges by offering cheaper deals for supporters under the age of 26. Trains and campsites will be used. Package deals originally offered by the company cost between £295 and £1,895.

Sportsworld have now arranged a deal with Transalpino, a discount rail operator, to offer 11 nights at campsites for £275

Rot stops for Barnwell

If anything was to be expected in this unpredictable season, it was that John Barnwell would eventually leave his managerial post at Wolverhampton Wanderers, Stuart Jones writes. It happened yesterday when he resigned three years and two months after arriving at Molineux and promising to "stop the rot" at the troubled club. Within six months they were in the FA Cup semi-final.

Mr Barnwell was later seriously injured in a car crash and, on his return, broke the British transfer record twice in three days, selling Daley and buying Gray for about £1.5m. Although Wolves went on to win the League Cup, with Gray scoring the only goal and again reached the FA Cup semi-final, his relationship with Harry Marshall, the chairman, began to deteriorate.

To help finance the building of a new £2.5m stand, Mr Marshall wanted Gray to be sold. Mr Barnwell refused and, since his contract expired on November 20, has since operated on a weekly basis. The two men recently disagreed over terms for a new contract and it seems possible that they could yet meet again—in court.

Fixtures in the bleak midwinter

Programme submerged under white blanket

By Our Sports Staff

The severe weather has wrecked today's sporting programme. The English and Scottish Football League programme is reduced to 13 matches and one English FA Cup tie; there is no racing in England or Ireland and the attractive Rugby Union match between the Barbarians and the Australians cannot be played at Cardiff Arms Park.

An outline of the damage wreaked by blizzards is as follows:

Football

The three surviving games in the English first division include Ipswich Town v Manchester United, a top of the table affair; but there is an inspection early today. This also applies to Nottingham Forest, who hope to entertain Birmingham City. Manchester City's undersoil heating has paid dividends and they aim to stage their game against Stoke City at Maine Road.

In the second division, Luton Town, the leaders, will have an inspection this morning. Yesterday there was three inches of snow on their pitch. The other two second division fixtures with any hope of taking place were Grimsby v Orient and Oldham (where again there is undersoil heating) v Watford.

There are two games still scheduled for the third division and three for the fourth. Bishop Auckland and Carlisle will make a ninth attempt to play their FA Cup second round tie, at Workington and Rangers and Celtic clash at revamped Ibrox Park.

The backlog of matches has risen to 129, and the overall figure of games postponed is rapidly approaching the 1973-74 nadir of 313.

Bert Millichip, chairman of the FA, admitted with some understatement: "We have a severe problem. It could possibly mean extending the season."

Rugby Union

The Wallabies' tour ended on a sad *note* as the showpiece against the Barbarians at Cardiff Arms Park *was* cancelled. A foot *of snow* covered the pitch and there were drifts of up to three feet on the terraces.

The Australians had to accept the decision and begin preparations for their departure for Sydney on Monday night. Their coach, Bob Templeton, said that they were prepared to stay in Britain for a few more days to see if the match could have been played, but that option was never put to us.

Rugby League

Oldham's game with Batley tomorrow was transferred *for the* first time to Boundary Park, home of Oldham Athletic FC. The pitch is heated and an Amateur Rugby League cup final was held there a few weeks ago.

Barrow's home game against Leeds tomorrow has been switched to Headingley, where there is under-soil heating.

Racing

The three meetings at Sandown Park, Haydock Park and Warwick were called off, so 57 fixtures have been lost this season. The meeting at Leopardstown was another casualty and the Irish Sweeps Hurdle will be run there next Wednesday. Prospects for racing at Wolverhampton and Chepstow are "gloomy".

Footnote

A more surprising cancellation because of snow was the Cosford Games *indoor* athletics meeting yesterday and today—now to be held on January 22 and 23. In Morzine-Avoriaz, skiing practice for a men's World Cup downhill was postponed because of rain.

The ones that could give weather the slip

First division
Ipswich v Manchester U
Manchester C v Stoke
Nottm Forest v Birmingham

Second division
Grimsby v Orient
Luton v QPR
Oldham v Watford

Third division
Huddersfield v Oxford U
Plymouth v Burnley

Fourth division
Blackpool v Scunthorpe
Bradford v Hull C
Hartlepool v Rochdale
Peterborough v Halifax

FA cup: second round
Carlisle v B Auckland (at W'ton)

Scottish premier division
Rangers v Celtic

All other matches postponed

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: [illegible]

CENTRAL LEAGUE: [illegible]

MIDLAND LEAGUE: [illegible]

IRISH LEAGUE: [illegible]

FA VASE: [illegible]

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: [illegible]

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Boreham Wood v Woking; Carshalton Athletic v Billericay Town; Croydon v Harlow Town; Dulwich Hamlet v Barking; Leytonstone & Ilford v Harrow Borough; Leatherhead v Walthamstow Avenue; Tooting & Mitcham v Slough Town; Wycombe Wanderers v Bromley. *First division:* Aveley v Kingstonians; Chesham United v Clapton; Epsom & Ewell v St Albans City; Hertford Town v *Walton & Hersham; Tilbury* v Oxford City; Wokingham Town v Met Police. Second division: Basildon United v Egham Town; Dorking Town v [illegible]

Rugby Union

[illegible]

Hockey

[illegible]

Tomorrow

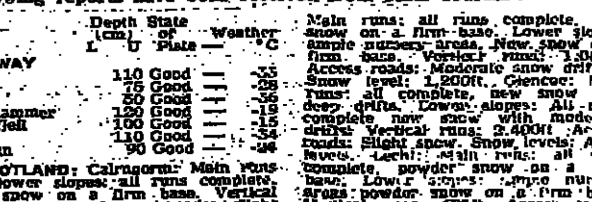
[illegible]

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Featherstone Rovers v Hull (2.30); Hull KR v Warrington; Leeds v Barrow; Leigh v Wakefield Trinity (3.30); St Helens v Castleford; Whitehaven v Wigan (3.30); Widnes v Fulham; York v Bradford Northern (3.15).

SECOND DIVISION: Doncaster v Salford (2.30); Halifax v Blackpool; Hunslet v Rochdale (3.30); Keighley v *Huyton* (3.15); *Oldham* v Batley (at Oldham Athletic FC); Swinton v Carlisle; Workington v Huddersfield (2.30).

Latest European snow reports



	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Conditions Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Davos	100	200	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-5
Wonderful powder snow							
Crans-Montana	120	200	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Snow	0
New snow on upper slopes							
Kitzbühel	65	150	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-10
New *snow on* hard *base*							
Les Arcs	190	220	Icy	Fair	Fair	Cloud	-2
Packed snow icy in places							
Niederau	70	120	Fair	Crust	Fair	Snow	-10
New snow on hard base							
St Moritz	140	250	Good	Powder	Good	Cold	-9
New snow on hard base							
Sauze d'Oulx	80	80	Icy	Crust	Poor	Cloud	+5
New snowfall needed							
Val d'Isère	200	300	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Cloud	+5
Few lifts open, avalanche danger							
Verbier	183	207	Good	Heavy	Fair	Rain	+3
Slush on all slopes							
Wengen	25	130	Fair	Heavy	Poor	Rain	+1
Most lifts closed by winds							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
NORWAY					
Finse		110	Good	—	-35
Geilo		75	Good	—	-28
Gol		50	Good	—	-36
Lillehammer		120	Good	—	-19
Norefjell		100	Good	—	-15
Oslo		110	Good	—	-34
Rjukan		90	Good	—	-24

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Main runs and lower slopes: all runs complete, new snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 1,800ft. Access roads: slight snow. Snow level: 1,000ft. Glenshee: Main runs: all runs complete, new snow on a firm base. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas. New snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 1,000ft. Access roads: Moderate snow drifting. Snow level: 1,200ft. Glencoe: Main runs: all complete, new snow with deep drifts. Lower slopes: All runs complete new snow with moderate drifts. Vertical runs: 2,400ft. Access roads: Slight snow. Snow levels: At all levels. Lecht: Main runs: all runs complete, powder snow on a firm base. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas powder snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 600ft. Access roads: Blocked. Snow level: 2,000ft.

Tennis

Not bad for a scratch pair, Lloyd sums up

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The four teams for today's semi-final round of the World Championship Tennis doubles tournament, sponsored by Barratt's at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, will be Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee, Kevin Curren and Steve Denton, Heinz Gunthardt and Balasz Taroczy and Sherwood Stewart and Ferdi Taygan.

This elite emerged after eight teams had competed in two groups of four on an all-play-all basis during the first four days. The preliminary series had an interesting climax last evening when the unusual British partnership of John Lloyd and Christopher Mottram went on court knowing that they would themselves be in the last four as long as they conceded no more than one set to McNamara and McNamee.

The Australians; Wimbledon champions in 1980, gave the British pair a hiding by 6—1, 6—4, 6—4 in an hour and a half. This means that today, Lloyd and Mottram will play off with the brothers Vijay and Anand Amritraj for fifth and sixth places, respectively carrying £6,800 and £6,300 in prize money.

The Melbourne men were quicker and more flexible in their thinking and their racket-work and, even more predictably, were the sounder tacticians and blended more slickly. McNamara was admirably severe with his volleys and overheads, and McNamee's interceptions and top-spin lobs were always threatening.

Mottram played with impressive verve and authority in the second set, which the British pair could not afford to lose. Lloyd is unaccustomed to this level of competition and his volleying was often loose. Still, as Lloyd said later, they did not have a bad tournament for a "scratch" pair.

On Thursday night McNamara and McNamee won the best match of the tournament, saving seven match points and coming back from 1—4 down in the ultimate tie-break before beating Stewart and Taygan 2—6, 4—6, *7—6, 7—5, 7—6 in* three hours and six minutes. What a joy tennis is when contested at such a high level by four men who never make a fuss, whatever the emotional stress of the moment.

Stewart and Taygan are a good example of a point made by Taroczy the other evening—that players, who are not particularly prominent in singles, can sometimes form a remarkably effective doubles team. Taroczy and Gunthardt rank fourth and seventh among European singles players and *are* also the Continent's best doubles team. Gunthardt used to regard doubles as ideal practice for singles ("except that you never hit an approach shot"), but says that his attitude has changed now that he and Taroczy are doing so well.

Both suggested doubles is more fun to play than singles and often better to watch. Peter Fleming, who will defend his Masters in New York next week, takes doubles title with John McEnroe the same view: "The exchanges are quicker but it isn't war all the time. You're more relaxed because you're playing with a partner and can joke around."

This 10-year-old WCT event is certainly a welcome opportunity to savour the joys of an event that deserves equal billing with singles

OTHER RESULTS (US unless stated): S Stewart and F Taygan beat V Amaya and H Pfister, 7—6, 6—4, 6—4; A and V Amritraj (India) beat F Buehning and P Fleming, 7—6, 6—3, 7—6, 1—6, 7—6.

DAVIS CUP: *American Zone, southern section (at Asuncion):* Paraguay lead Peru 2—0. Eastern zone (at Hongkong): Hongkong 1, Philippines 1. Philippines beat Pang Chi-Yuen, Hongkong.

KING'S CUP: W Germany beat Britain, 2—1 (in Hanover). Results (German names first): P Elter beat J Dier, 6—2, 6—3; U Pinner beat J Feaver, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; C Zipf and H-D Beutel lost to J Whiteford and Feaver, 6—7, 7—6, 7—5. Czechoslovakia beat Austria, 3—0 (in Vienna). Russia beat Finland, 2—1 (in Helsinki).

ROSEMONT (Illinois): Eight-man event: J McEnroe beat V Gerulaitis, 6—3, 6—7, 6—1; J Connors beat I Lendl (Czechoslovakia), 6—2, 3—6, 6—3; I Nastase (Romania) beat J-L Clerc (Argentina), 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

Poxon recovers form and his will to win

By Lewine Mair

In today's final of the Junior *Covered Courts Championship,* sponsored by Prudential at Queens, Paul Heath, the No 2 seed, is up against a determined young man in the unseeded James Poxon of Nottinghamshire.

A year ago, Poxon was one of several boys involved in a car crash while out training at Roger Taylor's tennis ranch at Vale do Lobo. His left leg, in particular, was badly mauled but what hurt still more as the months wore on was the fact that the LTA stopped sending invitations for him to play in team and *squad* sessions. "For a long time", he reflected, "I was so depressed that I lost some of my will to win. Now, though, I've made up my mind to show them just what I can do."

In yesterday's semi-final, Poxon capitalized on Ben Knapp's relatively weak service and did some telling work up at the net to win 6—0, 6—1.

Heath, too, volleyed well to defeat Tony Mitchell, a fellow Yorkshireman, 7—6, 5—7, 6—3. With the troublesome tendon in his right wrist *having* been quietened with the help of various pills, he felt sufficiently confident to hit through his shot for the first time this week. Indeed, he insisted cheerfully, the bandaging had been an asset in that it helped keep his volleys firm.

Sara Gomer, who later in the day won the doubles title with Caroline Gaskin, could not have made better use of her height in defeating the first seed, Elizabeth Jones 6—4, 6—4.

RESULTS: Girls, singles, semi-final: A Brown (Norfolk) beat J Salmon (Sussex) 6—2, 6—0. Doubles final: C Gaskin (Surrey) and S Gomer (Devon) beat J Salmon and S Walpole (Surrey) 6—1, 6—2.

WASHINGTON: Avon tournament: Women's singles, second round: B Potter beat J Harrington 6—1, 6—3; A Jaeger beat L Allen 6—2, 6—1; M Navratilova beat J Russell 7—5, 6—2; S Hanika (WG) beat K Rinaldi 6—0, 6—3. Doubles: First round: S Barker (GB) and A Kiyomura beat S Collins and P Louie 6—2, 3—6, 7—1; B Potter and S Walsh beat B Gadusek and K Horvath 6—1, 6—4; M Navratilova and P Shriver beat T Holladay and K Latham 6—0, 6—0.

Golf

Devlin proves point against an awesome opponent

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

The field for the President's Putter was reduced to 16 at Rye yesterday. The players themselves were reduced to shivering wrecks as the Arctic weather at last reached the south-east coast —if they lost, that is. The winners pretended to find the conditions invigorating in the maddening way that golfers react to results.

It was a day when the element of chance inherent in every game of golf was increased ten-fold by a *thin layer of snow* and a bitter wind. Gruesome stories were told of lost balls, which produced at least two phantom results designed to meet the occasion when players simply ran out either of ammunition or resolve. Someone calculated that at least 200 balls must have disappeared "and almost as many huskies". One pair lost 15 between them, balls that is, not huskies. One man was reduced to using an eight iron off the tee in the hope of preserving his dwindling supply.

It was a day when a coloured ball was a vital piece of equipment, and those who arrived at the course unsuitably equipped and too late to take advantage of the professionals' meagre stock of three boxes, all of the bigger variety, invited certain defeat. Those who were beaten in the morning became involved in a lucrative black market.

The search for errant balls so delayed the timetable that the third round was reduced to 14 holes, and just defeated the gathering darkness.

Two former winners have survived, Clifford Weight and a Fleet Street colleague, Donald Steel. Ted Dexter cruised home in the morning, but gave way to a young Surrey player, Roger Devlin, in the third round at the first extra hole, the 13th at the fourth, if that does not sound too confusing. They started at the 10th.

Dexter opened up with a couple of pars, a prodigious achievement in the circumstances, and won two of the first three holes. Devlin generously conceded that the conditions were "a great leveller", and proceeded to prove the point against an awesome opponent. He won three holes out of four from the 13th.

Dexter, powerful hitter that he is, yet won the 17th and halved the 18th with his short game. He chipped dead on the first occasion and putted dead from *off* the green at the 18th, after hitting the club house wall with a fairway driver. Devlin missed what he called a miserable little putt at the first, their 10th, pulled back to all square with a four and it was his turn to putt up dead from 12 yards or so at the 13th, where Dexter fluffed a chip shot.

SECOND ROUND: M E Kitchins beat F M Hayward, one hole; P M Green beat D J Bishop, 4 and 3; D J Youngman beat N R M Philcox, 4 and 3; R J G Hurst beat T P Powell, 6 and 5; D V Houlding beat G O Leach, 2 and 1; D M A Steel beat D G Lucas, 4 and 3; P R Pentecost beat M Yates, one whole; J R L Webster beat C J Dean, 3 and 2; P Dawson beat J Whitmore, 3 and 2; M A Jones beat J N Littlewood, 4 and 3; I Armitage beat A *De C Aldrich-Blake,* 7 and 6; J D C Steel beat B J Streater, at 19th; D T Sparrow beat P L Osborn, one hole; P M Froggatt beat G H Foster, 4 and 3; P A Vickers beat M R Butler, 4 and 3; J D Cruickshank beat J M Peel, at 20th.

M F Baigent beat S M Turnbull, 4 and 3; M J Reece beat A W J Holmes, 2 and 1; W J D Moberly wo D L Baxter, scr; T M Walker beat A D Swanston, 6 and 4; R C Ames beat W P Cooper, 5 and 4; C J Weight beat C L A Eddington, 3 and 1; A J G Wright beat D L Mason, 5 and 4; M P J Bonney beat P F Gardiner-Hill, one hole; J J N Caplan beat S A Sharpe, at 19th; J M T Warman beat D C Bonsall, at 19th; A P Goodwin beat P A C Cogan, 4 and 3; R D Forbes-Watson beat J R Barnett, one hole; G G Nevill beat A G M Goodrich, one hole; P J Oliver-Minos beat G M Langford, one hole; E R Dexter beat P B Merry, 5 and 4; R W Devlin beat P J R Bathurst, 2 and 1.

THIRD ROUND: Green beat Kitchin, 2 and 1; Hurst beat Youngman, 4 and 3; D M A Steel beat Houlding, 4 and 3; Webster beat Pentecost, 4 and 3; Jones beat Dawson, one hole; J D C Steel beat Armitage, 2 and 1; Sparrow beat Froggatt, 6 and 5; Vickers beat Cruickshank, 5 and 4; Baigent beat Reece, 2 and 1; Moberley beat Walker, at 13th; Weight beat Ames, 3 and 2; Bonney beat Wright, one hole; Warman beat Caplan, 3 and 2; Forbes-Watson beat Goodwin, at 13th; Oliver-Minos beat Nevill, 3 and 1; Devlin beat Dexter, at 13th.

Stadler firing on both barrels

From John Ballantine
Tucson, Jan 8

Craig Stadler, the 28-year-old bear-like Californian who played in the Walker Cup and amateur championship in Britain in 1975, threatened to run away with the first event of the 1982 United States season, the £150,000 Tucson Open here in bright sunshine on the par 70 Randolph

In a fine 64 second round Stadler scored six more birdies, making 12 in 36 holes, to reach the half way point on the Randolph Park Public Course with *an aggregate of 129 (65, 64), or* 11 under par overall. This was six strokes ahead of three early finishers, Andy Bean, Al Geiberger and Jay Haas, with John Mahaffey eight behind on 137 and Bobby Clampett and Bob Gilder on 138. Alan Tapie, another Californian at eight under par midway through his round, seemed the player most likely to get within reach of the leader.

Sadler won the Kemper Open by six strokes last year from Tom Watson and Tom Weiskopf and the respect his peers have for him was expressed by Geiberger. "When Craig gets this far in front, he starts firing with both barrels. He is very talented and has become much more serious."

After the first round, Stadler led by one from Geiberger. Like many others in golf, Stadler has had problems controlling his temper. He threw so many clubs at his caddy at Hoylake in 1975 that the angry bag-carrier finally hurled the whole bag at his "master" and stalked away.

Peter Oosterhuis went out in 33 with birdies at the third, where he holed from 10 feet and the seventh, where a 15-footer dropped. Three mistakes on his second nine caused him to fall back to a 70 and his 141 was likely to qualify.

LEADING SCORES: 129, C Stadler 65, 64; 135, A Geiberger 66, 69; A Bean 70, 65; J Haas 67, 68; 137, J Mahaffey; 138, B Gilder, B Clampett; 139, B Jaeckel, M Reid; 140, J Miller, L Wadkins, C Peete, K Fergus, J Mitchell; 141, P Oosterhuis.

Table tennis

Frenchman who gave the referee a bouquet

Only Jacques Secretin, the acrobatic Frenchman who special*ises in retrieving from the flower* beds, was able to delay Chinese dominance of the Norwich Union English open championships at the Crawley Leisure Centre yesterday.

He reached the semi-finals by beating Chen Xin-hua 21—18, 22—20, 21—15 in a connoisseur's delight which the TV cameras ignored but which swivelled away like mad during Desmond Douglas's disappointing 12—21, 10—21, 14—21 defeat to Jiang Jia-Liang. The Chinese pen*holder attacker went on to reach* the final where today he plays Teng Yi.

Douglas thus lost his title with a whimper in the quarter final round. Jill Hammersley, England's other number one, lost hers too, 7—21, 21—11, 13—21, 17—21 in the last 16 to the Western style Chinese player *Chen Li-Li. Mrs Hammersley* struggled hard in the second and fourth games but also appeared to find her finest fighting spirit hard to summon all through.

Secretin's success was an exhilarating contrast to English defeats that included unusual disputes with officialdom by John Hilton, the European champion, and Alison Gordon, the England No 3. Secretin's opponent made Chinese inscrutability into a myth by grinning broadly all through, by sprawling under the table to retrive at one point and *losing* the match good humouredly with a high toss serve that struck a beam. The Frenchman's contribution to the humour was to offer the umpire a flower after failing to make a retrive. Later he lost to Jiang.

Men's singles

THIRD ROUND: Douglas beat Barr 21—9, 20—22, 21—18, 21—13; Wosik beat Bengtsson, 15—21, 21—14, 11—21, 21—16, 21—18; Kim Wan beat Bohm, 25—23, 17—21, 21—17, 21—16; Jiang Jialing beat Dvoracek, 19—21, 21—9, 21—19, 21—19; Pansky beat Ro Yoon Kwan, 17—21, 21—14, 21—18, 21—17; Solopov beat Pedersen, 21—14, 21—17, 21—18; Secretin beat Vlieg, 21—15, 23—11, 21—19; Shimizu beat Rodger, 15—21, 21—12, 21—9, 21—17; Teng Yi beat Martin, 19—21, 21—7, 21—6, 21—16; Boggan beat Hilton, 21—14, 8—21, 21—19, 19—21, 21—18; Kim Ki Taek beat Lindh, 26—21, 24—22, 21—19; Karakasevic beat Day, 21—21, 21—18, 15—21, 22—20.

Chen Xinhua beat Carlsson 17—21, 21—15, 21—13, 21—18; Waldner beat Birocheau 21—17, 16—21, 21—10, 19—21, 21—18; Stellwag beat Seemiller 22—20, 21—18, 21—11; Fan Chang Mao beat Broda 21—16, 21—11, 21—9.

FOURTH ROUND: Douglas beat Wosik 21—14, 21—13, 21—8; Jiang Jialing beat Kim Wan 21—18, 13—21, 21—11, 21—19; Chen Xinhua beat Pansky 21—19, 21—12, 21—16; Secretin beat Solopov 21—16, 21—13, 21—15; Teng Yi beat Shimizu 21—16, 21—4, 21—16; Boggan beat Kim Ki Taek 18—21, 21—13, 21—12, 21—16; Karakasevic beat Waldner 21—9, 21—11, 22—20; Fan Chang Mao beat Stellwag 19—21, 21—7, 21—18, 22—24, 21—7.

QUARTER-FINAL ROUND: Jiang Jialiang beat Douglas 21—12, 21—10, 21—14; Secretin beat Chen Xinhua 21—18, 22—20, 21—15; Teng Yi beat Boggan 21—10, 21—17, 21—12; Fan Chang Mao beat Karakasevic 21—16, 21—10, 21—19.

SEMI-FINAL round: Jiang Jialiang beat Secretin 22—20, 21—17, 21—9; Teng Yi beat Fan Chang Mao 21—19, 16—21, 26—23, 21—11.

Women's singles

THIRD ROUND: Chen Li Li beat Hammersley, 21—7, 11—21, 21—13, 21—17; Chen Jieling beat Grefberg 21—14, 14—21, 21—1, 21—16; Park Mai Bun beat Bergeret 21—16, 19—21, 18—21, 21—15, 21—12; Antonian beat Thiriet 23—21, 19—21, 21—19, 21—17; Vriesekoop beat Balk Yong Mi 21—18, 18—21, 21—18, 21—10; Dai Lili beat Frieberg 21—13, 21—14, 21—16; Hwang Nam Sook beat Uhlikova 21—16, 17—21, 21—13, 21—19; Popova beat Yang Young Ja 17—21, 21—10, 21—13, 18—21, 21—14; Chen Jieling beat Park Mai Bun, 21—10, 21—10, 21—10; Chen Lili beat Antonian 21—11, 21—14, 23—21; Dai Lili beat Vriesekoop 21—19, 21—14, 21—18; Popova beat Hwang Nam Sook 16—21, 21—15, 21—11, 19—21, 21—10.

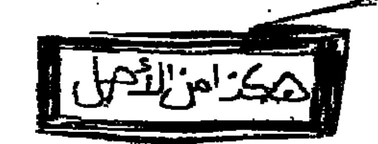
SEMI-FINAL ROUND: Chen Lili beat Chen Jieling 21—14, 23—21, 17—21, 28—21, 21—8; Dai Lili beat Popova 21—9, 21—15, 21—12.

Golf

DURBAN: Open championship: Third round leaders (South African unless stated): [illegible]

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 9, Winnipeg Jets 6; Washington Capitals [illegible]



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Cricket

Last exit in Calcutta for dourest son of York

The supreme, irony behind Geoffrey Boycott's bizarre departure from England's cricket tour of India is that it should have come within a fortnight of him becoming the most prolific scorer in Test match history. Boycott has always devoted himself single mindedly to making runs and it is no secret that he has succeeded only by acquiring a simultaneous reputation for playing for himself and for being a poor team man.

In his early days he was considered an eccentric and thought of as self-centred. The evidence was provided by poor running between the wickets that lost his partners their wickets and the way in which he would often bat more slowly than was in his side's interests.

He did not change greatly as the years passed, but the sheer weight of his achievements partly silenced the criticisms by outsiders, even if he remained a loner and relatively friendless in the dressing room. The various controversies in which he was involved only served to fuel the fires.

His refusal to play for England in the mid-seventies and his disappointing captaincy of Yorkshire which led to him being stripped of the job were only some of the incidents in a career that was debated in print more expansively than that of any other modern player. On the field his own bating in an era of low scoring and defensive fields continued to be a marvel of technical perfection and personal success.

The boy from a south Yorkshire mining village who feared having to spend his day in the colliery townships which cost the lives of more than one male relative became famous worldwide and made an enormous financial success of his life. He did not always find this fame easy to manage. There were numerous brushes with officialdom and a series of unfortunate remarks at various times, all of them gleefully reported.

A saving grace was his treatment of children. It was seldom that a young autograph hunter was rejected and in shipped by those he has helped at schools and in youth clubs. But time and time again he was his own worst enemy. His defects never made him suitable for the England captaincy, the one post he coveted more than any other.

By the time he was England's most experienced and successful player he felt the job should have come to him by right. For all his many triumphs as a batsman, though, Boycott was never able to accept that his talents did not extend to leading a team. He was always too wrapped up in his own game to take on the overall care of a side at home and certainly on tour where the ambassadorial duties for an England captain are as important as his own skills in the game.

It might have been best if Boycott had not accepted his invitation to come on the present India tour. He has already twice rejected the chance to visit India primarily for health reasons. He had his spleen removed as a child after an accident and India with its various problems was, no place for a man so conscious of what food he should or should not eat.

Boycott has been splendidly handled on this trip by a management conscious that the runs he could score had to outweigh any irritating aspects of his behaviour. He has often been excused official functions and has usually had a room to himself and escaped having to share once again. As always the occasional beer, the parties and general cameraderie that made a tour for most people have not been for him. It has been early nights in readiness for the next day's practice or play. He has consistently found the uncomfortable side of touring India harder to accept than most.

As Boycott has got older he has become more and more of a hypochondriac with the slightest physical problem assuming major proportions and leaving him acutely depressed. That is what has happened in the past 48 hours. His insensitive behaviour by

Boycott: not for him the beer, parties and cameraderie of touring.

getting out of fielding on the last day in Calcutta, but his willingness to play golf the same afternoon was rather sadly typical of the way he can disrupt team spirit. It proved the final straw on this tour.

As a matter of record there was not a single expression of regret from Boycott's teammates when they learned in Jamshedpur that he had left for England. It really does seem now that no selectors will risk picking him again for England at home or overseas.

In Port of Spain 14 years ago he once confessed to the writer during a Test match that his greatest ambition was to make 400 in a Test. When I pointed out that it would necessitate him batting at least three days or more his eyes behind the glasses he wore on those days glistened even more with anticipation. Like the England captaincy Boycott's hopes of that 400 are never going to be fulfilled.

Richard Streeton

W Indies pay price for fast bowlers

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Melbourne, Jan 8

More and more the West Indians are having to pay the price for being so obviously committed to fast bowling. Wherever they go, outside their own islands that is, they find themselves playing on pitches which have had all the life taken out of them. That together with the fact that Marshall has been unfit and Roberts, Croft and Garner are all at the age when slow pitches are not as easily defied as they were, leaves their position as undisputed champions in some peril.

On a pitch with any bone in it no one would confidently expect to beat them. Therein, they think, lies the reason for their not having been given a Test match in Perth on either of their last two tours. Their chances of levelling the present series are likely to depend less on Greg Chappell's form than on the state of the Adelaide pitch at the end of the month.

Since losing to New Zealand in Dunedin in March 1980, West Indies have played 16 Test matches. Of these, 11 have been drawn and only four won. Of their last four they have lost one and drawn three.

In Jamaica last April, when Gower made 154 not out, as in Sydney this week when Dyson was undefeated with 127, they suffered from a lack of spin. The fact that Holding bowled most of his 19 overs off a short run was indicative of a collective frustration.

In Australia two winters ago the whole West Indian side, with the exception of Lloyd, kept fit. At the moment Greenidge has a bad knee, Murray a bad hand, Dujon a bad shoulder, Lloyd a troublesome groin and Marshall a sore side. Although Holding, with his incomparable rhythm, took 16 wickets in the first two Test matches, the fast bowling formula may soon have to be modified if only temporarily. It is not too much to hope for.

If West Indies can take less for granted on the field than a year or two ago, they remain as popular as ever. Yesterday, on television, it was possible to watch two more of them, Franklyn Stephenson and Wayne Daniel, opening the bowling for Tasmania and Western Australia respectively. Daniel was the costliest bowler in a one-day match, Stephenson, another Barbadian, much the fastest. The best batsman on either side was Brian Davidson, who captains Tasmania.

The standard of commentary, all by former test players, was simply awful dash except for Richie Benaud. The replays were never-ending, the umpires' judgments subjected to constant scruntiny. If ever a panel is set up of supposedly the best umpires in the world the camera, you may be sure, will find them scarcely less fallible than all those it puts on trail today.

The next time the Australian, West Indian and Pakistani teams play in white clothing will be on January 30. Until then they will be on the pyjama circuit, some dressed in yellow, some blue, some maroon.

For the marketing people it is important that Australia should reach the finals of the one-day competition; but it is by no means certain that they will. Being fresher than the Australians or the West Indians, the Pakistanis are not to be written off. After a bad start to the Test series they have won seven of their last eight matches and beaten Australia by an innings on the ground where, a fortnight later, Australia beat West Indies. But more about the Javeds and the Zaheers another time.

Daniel dropped

Perth, Jan 8. — Wayne Daniel, the West Indian Test fast bowler, has been dropped from Western Australia's team to meet Tasmania in a Sheffield Shield game starting here tomorrow. He has been inexplicably off form in three games for the State this season. — Agence France-Presse.

Skiing

Course is ideal for Epples

Pfronten, West Germany, Jan 8 — Irene Epple, the West German skier raced to her third victory in four World Cup giant slaloms when she twice set the fastest runs down the Pfronten course today.

Miss Epple's combined time of 2:24.70 earned her victory ahead of Erika Hess of Switzerland in 2:25.81. Miss Hess retained her lead over Miss Epple in the overall World Cup standings, although her advantage has now been reduced by five points. Miss Epple's younger sister, Maria, finished third in 2:25.92.

Today's winner, the silver-medallist at the Lake Placid Olympics, maintained her lead in the giant slalom standings with 95 points, ahead of the second-placed Miss Hess on 66.

A downhill race should have been held today, but officials called it off yesterday because of the icy conditions and brought forward the giant slalom, which had been scheduled for tomorrow.

The bitter cold ensured that the top of the course remained icy, while snow fell throughout the contest. "It was a great face for me," Irene Epple said. She added that the course had been ideal for her "because the lower section was flatter."

Willi Lesch, the West German trainer, set the gates for the second run, which could have suited his team's style. Irene Epple's victory improved her chances immensely in the combination — today's event counts with the forthcoming downhill at Grindelwald as the third combination this season.

Tomorrow's event at Pfronten will be another giant slalom, replacing the one called off at Maribor earlier this month.

Bad weather for the third day in a row also forced the cancellation of the fourth World



Irene Epple takes a snowstorm in her slide to another giant slalom triumph.

Cup men's downhill of the season scheduled for the weekend in Morzine-Avoriaz, France.

Visibility was adequate but high winds forced race organizers to lower the starting gate to a more sheltered area and thus shorten the course.

The competitors then were forced to climb the last few yards to the start on foot when one of the chairlifts was unable to operate because of the fierce winds.

Fifteen minutes before the first racer was scheduled to run, it began to rain, forcing race organizers to admit defeat for the third time. On Thursday a thick fog prevented competitors from training and on Wednesday, it was rain and snow which forced the cancellation of the first of three scheduled training runs. Under World Cup rules, racers must run at least two training runs before the actual race.

RESULTS: 1. Epple (WG) 2 min 24.70 sec; 2. Hess (Switzerland) 2:25.81; 3. Epple (WG) 2:25.92; 4. Konzett (Liechtenstein) 2:26.31; 5. Hess (Switzerland) 2:26.67; 6. Maecher (WG) 2:27.14; 7. Wenzel (Liechtenstein) 2:27.42; 8. Steiner (Austria) 2:27.59; 9. Haight (Canada) 2:28.15; 10. Pelen (France) 2:28.48. Standings after four events: 1. I Epple 95 points; 2. Hess 66; 3. M Epple 47; 4. Konzett 32; 5. T McKinney (U.S.), Pelen 30. Overall World Cup standings: 1. Hess 195 points. 2. Epple 164. 3. Cooper (U.S.) 99. 4. M R Quario (Italy) and Pelen 77. 6. Wenzel 73. 7. Konzett 62. 8. Soelkner (Austria) 51. 9. Epple 49. 10. De Agostini (Switzerland) and M-C Gross-Gaudenier (France) 45.

India too late to warm up

Auckland, Jan 8. India, who face Australia, the holders, in the opening match of the third women's World Cup here on Sunday, will be in action less than 24 hours after their arrival.

The Indian team, due tomorrow afternoon, miss their warm-up game. England, who meet New Zealand in the other opening day game, face the Otago provincial side in one of tomorrow's friendlies. In the other ones, the International XI, who are also competing in the tournament, meet Central Districts.

The five competing teams will be engaged for a month in 30 World Cup games and 20 other games with provincial and other sides. Each Match is 60 overs per side. Four points will be awarded for a win, two for a draw and one for a no result. The two sides with the most points after three rounds play off in the final on February 7 at Christchurch.

Salim under-19 captain

Karachi, Jan 6 — Salim Malik will lead Pakistan's under-19 team during a month-long tour of Australia, according to cricket officials here. Salim, aged 18, is at present touring Australia with the Pakistan team. He will be asked to stay behind to join the junior team, due to leave Pakistan by the end of this month. — AP

Three new players

Worcestershire County Cricket Club have signed three new players: Richard Illingworth, 18, a left-arm spinner and opening bastman from Bradford, Phillip Newport, 19, a right-arm fast medium bowler and bastman from Buckinghamshire, and Alan Warner, 24, a right-arm fast medium bowler

England buckle down to task

Jamshedpur, Jan 8. — It was a familiar tale of the English bowlers today as the players tried to forget about Boycott and buckle down to the task of taking on India's East Zone in this steel town.

Despite a new captain — Gooch landed the job after Fletcher and Willis decided to sit this one out — and fresh bowlers in Dilley and Allott, who missed the two tests in the last fortnight, the breakthroughs were a long time coming.

Gooch won the toss and on a green pitch, barely distinguishable from the outfield, asked East Zone to bat, but it was only a flurry of wickets after tea that restricted them to 189 for seven.

It was a frustrating time for Cook who stands by to replace Boycott in the fifth Test in Madras next week. He has not played an innings since he was out first ball in the one day international at Jullundur on December 21.

But while one opener was left on tenterhooks it was a sad tale for another. Pranob Roy, called up for his debut by India for the next Test, fell to the 11th ball of the innings. Lever brought his ball back off the seam and, not for the first time on this tour, won an leg before decision, and a saddened Roy made his exit with only three to his name.

If Gooch thought his decision was an inspired piece of judgment he had to wait a long time before he was proved right. Dilley, fighting to regain his Test place bowled Lal off his pads for 17 and Allott had Gidwani picked up by Gooch — but they were the only other wickets to fall between lunch and tea.

The steadying influence was Roy's opening partner Nandi, who at 35 has never had international honours. He outshone the others with a brilliant innings of 97. His departure a quarter of an hour before stumps, was in the middle of England's best spell of the day.

Dilley started the trouble when in successive overs, he had Venkat (7) and Das (2) caught behind by Richards as both attempted to hook. Nandi departed with the score at 176 for six and in the last over of the day Bannejee slashed wildly outside the off stump to send a catch to third man.

It was a feature of Gooch,s captaincy that the fielders changed positions frequently during the day and it was no surprise to find Tavaré, usually at slip, way out in the deep to hold on to the chance.

EAST ZONE First innings

P Roy, lbw b Lever	3
P Nandi, c and b Allott	97
A Lal, b Dilley	17
H Gidwani c Gooch b Allott	26
R Venkat c Richards b Dilley	7
K Das c Richards b Dilley	2
S Banerjee c Tavaré b Allott	23
S Sahu not out	3
Extras (b-4 lb-4 nb-3)	11
Total (7 wickets)	189

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-3, 2-53, 3-96, 4-140, 5-146, 6-176, 7-189.

BOWLING (to date): Dilley, 31-2-78-3; Lever, 20-3-46-1; Allott, 18-4-8-41-3; Emburey, 8-3-13-0.

ENGLAND: G A Gooch (Captain), G Cook, C J Tavaré, D I Gower, M W Gatting, G R Dilley, R W Taylor, J E Emburey, P J W Allott, J Richards, J K Lever.

Umpires: K C Mehra and P D Reporter

Motor racing

Fabi to partner Warwick in Toleman team

By John Blunsden

One of the few remaining pieces in the 1982 grand prix racing jigsaw slipped into place yesterday with the announcement that the 26 year-old Italian driver, Teo Fabi, will partner Britain's Derek Warwick in the Candy Toleman team this year, beginning with the South African Grand Prix on January 23.

The choice of Fabi, who as a March works driver was a strong rival to the Toleman team during their years of domination of formula two racing, means that Brian Henton has lost his place in the team with whom he became European formula two champion in 1980. The change of driver has been made at the request of the Toleman team's principal sponsors, Candy, the Italian domestic appliance manufacturers, who have exercised their rights to nominate one of the team's drivers for the season.

Despite their frustrating 1981 season during which Henton and Warwick managed to qualify for only one Grand Prix each, the team are to persevere with their Hart turbo-charged engines, which have been showing most encouraging results during winter tests. At one stage it had been expected that Toleman would switch to the Cosworth Ford DFV engine which, despite the power advantage of turbo-chargd engines, managed to power the world champon driver last year for the 11th time and the world champion constructor's car for the tenth time in the last 15 years.

Big badminton field

Taipei, January 7 — The Taipei masters Invitation Badminton championship opens tomorrow with more than 50 players from 11 countries taking part. Indonesia has sent eight players, including Wiharjo Verawati, the 1980 world women's champion, and England, who beat the Taiwanese national team 6-1

Racing

New sponsored series for three-year-olds

Holsten Lager, who already sponsor seven races worth £39,000, are almost doubling their involvement in the sport. The £30,500 Holsten Diat Pils series to be introduced next Flat season will incorporate six qualifiers for maiden three-year-olds over seven to 12 furlongs and a £12,000 added handicap final over 1¼ miles at Doncaster on September 11 — St Leger Day.

The qualifiers will take place at Haydock Park (April 10), Beverley (April 24), Lingfield Park (May 8), Newmarket (May 15), Newcastle (July 24), Thirsk (July 31) and Doncaster (September 11).

Josh Gifford's Earthstopper, who won at Lingfeild Park on Thursday, is now 16-1 from 25-1 with Hills for the Lambert and Butler Premier Steeple Chase Final at Ascot next Saturday.

OFFICIAL SCRACHINGS:
Schweppes Gold Trophy Handicap Hurdle, Newbury: Kolme, 9am, Jan 7. All engagements (Dead): Flying Bee, William Penn, Challoner, Pending, Sherelco, College Don, Charlie Copland, Enndrick Brig, Masterful, Bannow Buoy, Royal Bramble, Bears Paw, Fanshawe Brook, Tahini, Hodson Hero, Toymaster, Shepherds Glass, My Gamble.

Hockey

The show must go on

From Sydney Friskin
Bombay, Jan 8

While the foundations of English Hockey have been shaken by the disappointing World Cup results, the task of reconstruction has already begun. England have invited Malaysia, the Soviet Union, Spain, West Germany, and Wales to join them in the international tournament on Queens's Park Rangers football ground, in October.

Spain, Malaysia and the Soviet Union have already accepted the invitation to play. The Germans have said yes in principle but have made certain stipulations which the Hockey Association will have to consider, but the obstacles, I gather can be removed. England have not qualified to play in the Champions Trophy Tournament in Amsterdam from June 6-13 but have been invited to play in the Ten Nations Tournament at Melbourne in December. So the show must go on.

Tomorrow afternoon England play Argentina. If they win they will meet either Spain or Malaysia for ninth and tenth places on Monday. Only a couple more goals would have sufficed to save England from finishing fifth in the group, the Soviet Union, two better on goal difference, having taken fourth place, thus earning the right to play off for fifth to eighth places

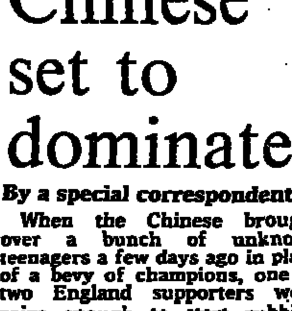
The Dutch played a big part in England's recession. The four goals they scored in 15 minutes, eventually to win 6-2, started the slide. Then on the last day of the group matches they conceded two goals to the Soviet Union in the last ten minutes to be held to a 2-2 draw that was enough to push the Russians one place above England.

In losing their own advantage the Netherlands did not know how close they themselves had come to losing their position. On another ground not far away India were struggling to save their match against Australia. A draw there would have sent Australia and India into the semi-finals and the Netherlands would have been out of it. As it was, Australia won 2-1.

So, goals were as vital to India as they were to England which underlines all the more, the need to provide incentives for more goals. (England scorел only six in five matches and conceded thirteen). There must be ways of rewarding players without jeopardizing their amatuer status.

Table tennis

Chinese set to dominate



By a special correspondent

When the Chinese brought over a bunch of unknown teenagers a few days ago in place of a bevy of champions, one or two England supporters were naive enough to start rubbing their hands. Their anticipation of success evaporated after thirty seconds of the international at Salford in Tuesday night.

A pocket-sized 17-year-old by the name of Fan Chang-Mao threw the ball fifteen feet into the air, watched it sail above the lights, and as it descended he served with a kind of eccentric jab as though he were inserting a plate underneath a Brussels sprout. The ball turned through a right-angle — on striking the table and England's number one, Desmond Douglas, who has been playing as well as any one in Europe, missed it completely. From that moment it was possible to predict that not only would China's youngsters defeat England, but that today two of them would probably succeed both Douglas and Jill Hammersley as English Open Champions.

It also showed once again that in the last five years the Chinese have turned the sport of table tennis into a phenomenon. They have increased service toss-ups from about fifteen inches to fifteen feet, which has become a photographer's delight. They have produced long pimples that wrap themselves around the ball and release it with an unpredictable variety of spins. They have popularized the twiddling of combination bats during a rally, or underneath the table on service, so that opponents have little idea which side, which surface, or which spin is being used.

At the same time they have developed their superiority to the point where last April seven titles were won by a single country for the first time in the history of the world championships. The group who are dominating today's English Open finals suggest that the Chinese may have as many as twenty players capable of taking on the best in Europe.

Part of the secret of the extraordinary creativity they show lies in the unusual rapport table tennis players have with their official national outlook. It is the humblest and cheapest of games. The Chinese are required to take physical exercise each day and table tennis is about the easiest way of doing it. Millions play at factories and in schools, on concrete tables if necessary. There is no national sport as national as this.

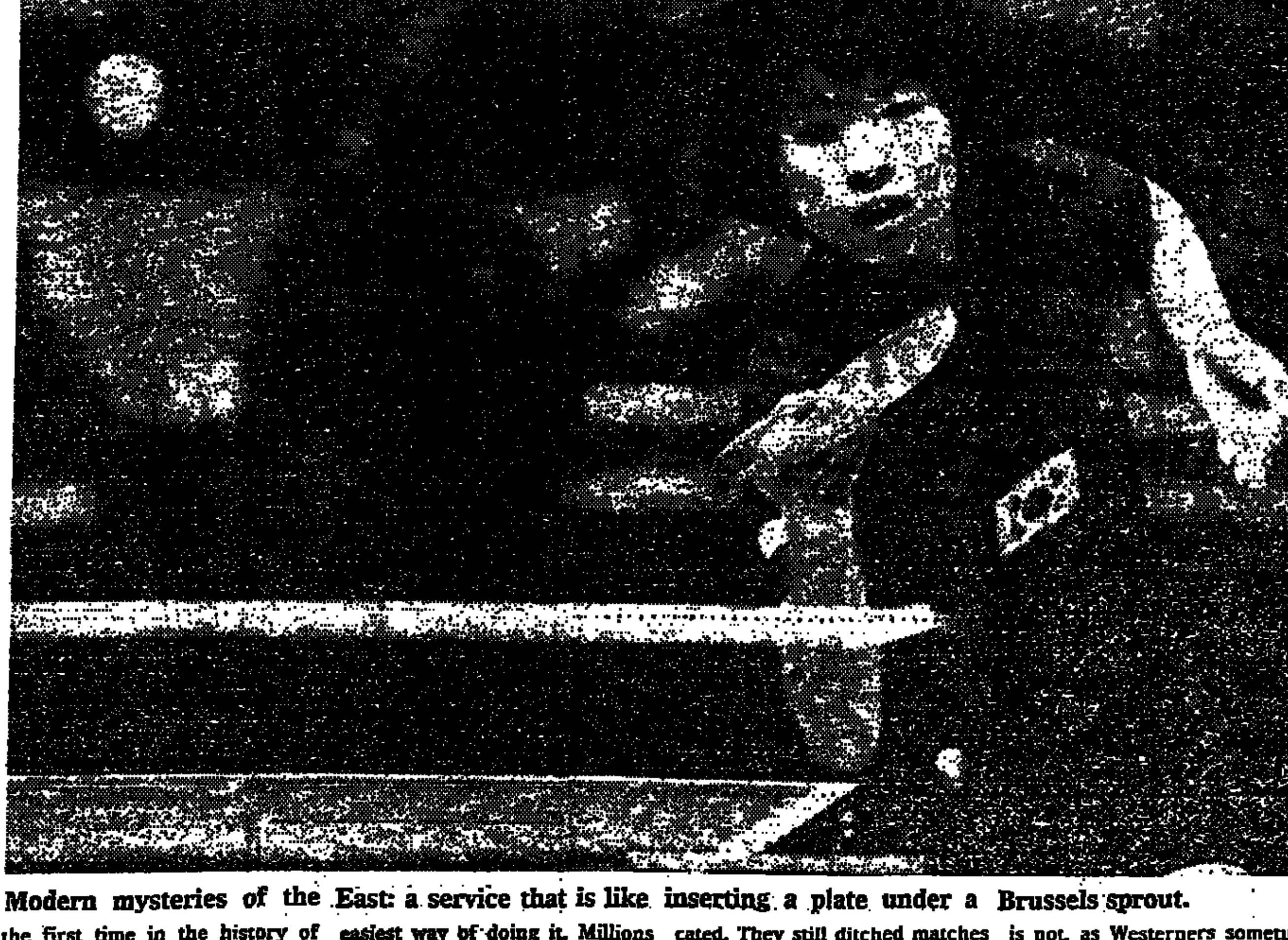
Table tennis consequently became the best vehicle for communicating Chinese ideas. In the World Championships in Birmingham in 1977, enquiries about pimples, rubbers and bats were met with the response that they were more interested in people, not weapons.

By 1979, in the next World Championships in Pyongyang they had become more sophisticated. They still ditched matches and for the second time allowed a Japanese player to win the individual men's final despite dominating the later stages of the event. but they gave up preaching.

By 1981 in Novi Sad, propaganda had gone and the tactics differed again. The Chinese blanketed every final and then merely went through the motions against each other. A quick tally afterwards revealed that one gold medal each had cunningly been allocated.

The reason for such posturing is not, as Westerners sometimes suppose, that the Chinese are totally opposed to individual competition. They compete too well, when they need to, for that. They believe in competition for self improvement and the passing on of skills to others. But they do not make it their highest value. Sometimes they prefer to display friendship to certain countries and towards each other.

That understandably annoys the West and unfortunately their values and ours still seem too far apart to permit more than the vaguest communication.



Modern mysteries of the East: a service that is like inserting a plate under a Brussels sprout.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

... BUT GOD, who is rich in mercy ... made us alive together with Christ (by grace ye are saved). — Ephesians 2: 4, 5 (R.S.V.).

BIRTHS

[illegible]

BIRTHDAYS

BELATEDLY wishing the amazingly beautiful Lesley, a very happy birthday, and great joy for the next 12 months.

HEY SIMON — Chateau Lusaka 1961 is ready for drinking now. M. and D.

MARRIAGES

MASTERS : MILLER.—The marriage took place in London yesterday between Patrick Masters and Alison Miller.

RUBY WEDDING

WOLFF : BOWEN.—On January 9th, 1942, at St. David's Church, Neath, David to Dulcie, present address Whiteways, Woodham Waye, Woking, Surrey.

DEATHS

ALLAN.—At Linndhu, Tobermory, Isle of Mull, on January 7th, 1982, after a long illness, Alasdair, very dearly loved husband of Anne and devoted father of Susan, Margaret and Jane. Funeral service Tobermory Parish Church on Tuesday, 12th January at 2 pm. Please no letters but donations to R.N.L.I. if wished.

BEDDINGTON.—On January 7th, peacefully in hospital after a short illness, Elizabeth Rees, of Mill House, The Avenue, Sherborne. Wife of the late Major General W. R. Beddington. Funeral at Winterborne Stickland on Thursday, 14th January, at 2.30 pm.

DAVIDSON.—On January 5th, 1982, May Alison, C.B.E., M.Sc., M.Ed., Hon M.A. (Oxon), F.B.P.S., peacefully at Sobell House, Oxford. Cremation strictly private, no letters or flowers, donations if desired to Sobell House, Churchill Hospital, Oxford.

HAWTON.—On January 7th, 1982, Sir John Malcolm Kenneth Hawton, K.C.B. Cremation private. No letters please.

HUMPHRY.—On 6th January, 1982, peacefully at Ampney Park, Cirencester, Mary, widow of John McNab Humphry. Funeral service Tuesday, 12th January, 10.30 am at Cheltenham Crematorium.

MALONE.—On 24th December, suddenly while on holiday in Australia, sadly missed, Dr Francis Laurence Gerard, beloved husband of Barbara and very dear father to Trisha, Shena, Nuala, Honor, Vicki, Laurance, Mickey, and grandchildren.

MILLARD.—On January 7th, 1982, peacefully at Seacroft Nursing Home, East Preston, Dr. Anthony W. P. Millard, of Rustington, Sussex. Much loved husband of Marion. No flowers by request, but, if desired, donations may be sent for The Royal Caledonian School, Bushey, Herts., or R.N.L.I., c/o F. A. Holland & Son, Terminus Rd., Littlehampton, Sussex. Telephone Littlehampton 3959.

PARISH.—On Friday, January 8th, peacefully at her house, Haygrass House, Taunton, Dorothy Mary Catherine (Dossie), aged 91 years, wife of the late Lt.-Col. Francis (Paddy) Woodhine Parish, D.S.O., M.C., 60th Rifles, beloved mother of Nancy and Sheila and the late Patrick, David and John, darling Dan-Dan and Gran-Dan to so many. Funeral arrangements later.

RAPP, Georg. — Suddenly on 2nd January. There will be a family funeral. A memorial gathering for friends will be announced. No flowers but please send donations to The British Heart Foundation.

RICHARDS, R. B. J. (Dick).—On January 7th, 1982, of 2801 New Mexico Avenue, Washington D.C. 20007, in Washington D.C. after a long illness. Formerly of The World Bank and International Finance Corporation. Beloved husband of Nora. Interment private in Washington D.C.

TESTER.—On January 8th, in Sydney, Julyon, adored father of Sally and beloved companion of Juudy, much loved son of Desmond Tester and Evelyn Quill, dear brother of Dermot, Giles, Toby, Simon and Kate, friend and nephew of Captain W. H. Stuart, R.C.N., brave grandson of the late Captain R. N. Stuart, V.C., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R. Please give to the Gunnar Nilsson Fund of Charing Cross Hospital.

THOMSON. — On January 7th, 1982, peacefully, at Christow, Devon, Margaret Hay, aged 90 years. Funeral service at St James Church, Christow, Wednesday, January 13th, at 11 a.m. No flowers please, donations, if wished, to St James Church.

TOCHER.—On January 6th, 1982, peacefully at her home, Rossmore Lodge, Parkstone, Agnes Kate Tocher, widow of Alexander and dearly loved mother of Margaret and Jean. Funeral service at St. Luke's Church, Parkstone, on Tuesday, Jan. 12th, at 2 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Mews, Funeral Directors, 6 Bournemouth Rd., Parkstone. Tel. 741169.

WATT, ALICE.—On January 6th, Alice Watt, daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Bentinck, and widow of Major T. A. A. Watt. Funeral on January 11th at Holbeck, Nottinghamshire, at 12.30.

IN MEMORIAM

MOON. In loving memory of Nigel.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

THE RELATIVES of the late Florence McDermott thank all those most sincerely for their kindly expressed sympathy in their recent bereavement. Holy Mass will be offered for your intentions. 36, Achilles Rd., N.W.6.

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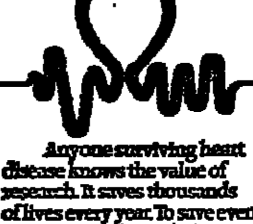
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RENTALS

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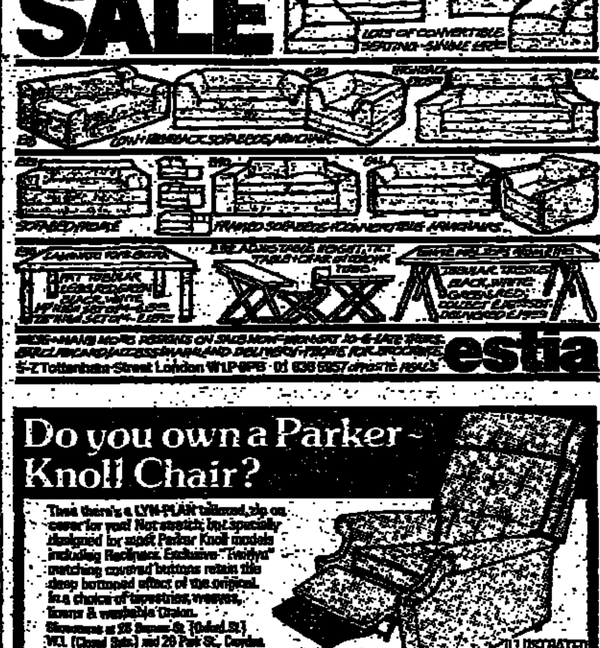




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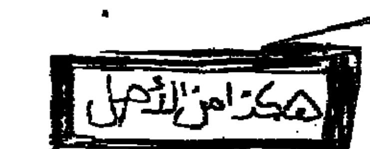
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The Times Classified Advertising Ring 01-837 3311





Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.05 Swim: lesson one, for beginners (r); 9.30 Swap Shop: with Peter Davison (the new Dr Who) and Dame Edna Everage; 12.15 Grandstand. The line-up is: 12.20 Football Focus (Bob Wilson); 12.45 News; 12.50 Rugby League Challenge Cup draw, from Leeds; 1.00 Skiing: Ladies' giant slalom, from Pfronten; 1.10 Table Tennis (Norwich Union open); 1.30 Ladies' Skiing (contd.); 1.45 Table Tennis; 2.00 Skiing; 2.15 Darts (Embassy World Championship); 2.30 International Tennis (Barratt World Doubles); 3.30 Table Tennis; 3.45 Half-time scores; 3.55 Tennis/Table Tennis/Darts (contd.) The Australians v Barbarians rugby clash in Cardiff is cancelled because of the weather.

4.00 Grandstand: continued; 4.35 Final Scores. With pools news.
5.10 All New Pink Panther Show: cartoons; 5.30 News: with Jan Leeming; 5.40 Sports round-up.
5.45 Kung Fu: Western series with David Carradine as Caine who tonight confronts the Prince of Darkness on behalf of Master Kan.
6.35 Jim'll Fix It: Five children are rescued by a lifeboat and a Kent girl goes on a surprise trip to Finland. And a boy from Barnsley meets Barbara Woodhouse who shows him the best way to train a pig. There's also a teddy bears' picnic.
7.10 Nanny: Episode two. Barbara (Wendy Craig) takes young William and baby Frank to the seaside. It proves a healthy but sad experience because the woman they're visiting (Jane Wenham) is dominated by her mother (Doris Hare).
8.05 The Two Ronnies: Charley Farley and Piggy Malone are still hunting for the vanished members of the ladies' orchestra.

8.50 Dallas: Tonight's episode of this never-ending serial is called The Search.
9.40 News: with Jan Leeming. Also a round-up of the day's main sporting events from Michael Blakey.
9.55 Match of the Day: Jimmy Hill introduces highlights from two of today's Football League matches. There's also Bob Wilson's sports round-up and a pools check.
10.55 Parkinson: Tonight's guests are the operatic tenor Placido Domingo and the British film actress Jacqueline Bisset.
11.55 International Tennis: The second semi-final in the Barratt World Doubles Championship was played earlier tonight at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham. These are some of the highlights.
12.55 Weather forecast.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales 5.40-5.45 pm Sports News Wales. 12.55 am Weather. Scotland 9.05-9.30 am Closedown. 5.40-5.45 pm Scoreboard. 8.50-10.50 Sportscene. 12.55 am News and Weather. Northern Ireland 1.55-2.40 pm Racing from Down Royal. 5.05-5.10 Scoreboard. 5.40-5.45 Northern Ireland News. 12.55 am News. England 5.40-5.45 pm (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight. 1.00 am Close.

BBC 2

10.10 Open University: Today's subjects, and their transmission times, are as follows:—10.10 Childhood: 5 to 10 — Out to Play; 10.35 Governing Schools: The Visit; 11.00 Home Sweet Dome; 11.25 S101 Preparatory Mathematics: numbers. Open University transmission ends at 11.40; At 2.40, there is the Saturday Cinema presentation: No Kidding* (1960) British comedy, made by the team responsible for the Carry On comedies — Peter Rogers and Gerald Thomas. It stars Leslie Phillips and Geraldine McEwan, and it's about a country house that's turned into a holiday home for children.

4.05 Play Away: Music and fun for the youngsters.
4.30 Film: Some Will, Some Won't (1970) British-made comedy about a practical joker (Wilfred Brambell) who leaves nothing but trouble in his will.
6.00 International Darts: Resumed coverage (from BBC1) of the Embassy World Professional Darts Championship.
7.00 News: with Jan Leeming. And sport.
7.15 Did You See. . . ? The week's TV discussed by Brian Glover, Angela Pope and Dr Joe Henderson. With Melvyn Bragg, Barry Norman and Humphrey Burton.
7.55 One Hundred Great Paintings: Richard Cork on Leger's The Wedding.
8.05 Joan Sutherland: A life on the move: Film about a busy year in her life of song (r).

9.05 Film International: Mon Oncle d'Amérique (1980). Rapid TV presentation of Alain Resnais's award-winning film in which, to put it as simply as possible (Renais's films are not for those who expect everything to be spelt out clearly — remember Last Year in Marienbad and Muriel?), three lives are enmeshed (businessman, actress, politician).
11.05 The Light of Experience: Film about the 81-year-old preacher Ivy Jeffers.
11.20 News and weather.
11.25 International Darts (see 6.00 entry).
11.55 Film: Broadway* (1942). George Raft as a hoofer in a New York speakeasy in the 1920s. With Pat O'Brien, Broderick Crawford. Ends at 1.30am.

ITV/LONDON

8.35 Sesame Street easy learning for children. With The Muppets 9.35 Thunderbirds: Tale of a stowaway(r); 10.30 Tiswas: Frantic entertainment for children and addicted grown-ups; 12.15 World of Sport: The line-up is: — 12.20 On the Ball (with Ian St John); 12.45 World Cup Ski-ing: women compete in Pfronten, West Germany; 1.15 News from ITN; 1.25 Ice Climbing, from Colorado; 1.45 Show Jumping: Martell Cognac Championship from Harwood Hall in Upminster; 2.00 The ITV Four: Harringay greyhound racing — the 2.08, 2.23, 2.38 and 2.52 At 3.00, Show Jumping (contd.). Captain Phillips's team mates are Lucinda Green and Richard Walker; 3.45 Half-time football scores, and general round-up on the day's soccer action.

4.00 Wrestling: Includes the World Mid-Heavyweight Championship Eliminator. From Catford: 4.50 Results service.
5.05 News from ITN.
5.15 The Black Abbots: Fun-and-Music show (r).
5.45 Game for a Laugh: Highlights from some of the shows seen during 1981, in which Man laughs at his neighbour. Featuring the regular team of presenters: Henry Kelly, Matthew Kelly, Sarah Kennedy and Jeremy Beadle.
6.45 The Goodies: Tim Brooke-Taylor, Graeme Garden and Bill Oddie have fun with a young robot. First in a new series (see Choice).
7.15 Family Fortunes: The Bob Monkhouse quiz show. The Jenmans of Hove versus the Pountains of Moreton-in-Marsh.
7.45 Hart to Hart: Why husband-and-wife detectives pose as servants. With Robert Wagner, Stefanie Powers.
8.45 News: sports round-up.

9.00 Film: Gator (1976) Thriller, with Burt Reynolds as the ex-convict helping to expose a crooked mayor.
11.00 OTT: Strictly adult version of Tiswas. Anarchic entertainment.
12.00 LWT Weekend News. Followed by:—Johnny Carson's Tonight Show: music and chat; 12.40 Close. with Steve Race.


The Goodies on ITV at 6.45 pm

Radio 4

6.25 Shipping News.
6.32 Farming.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
7.00 News.
7.10 Papers.
7.15 On Your Farm.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's A Bargain.
8.00 News.
8.10 Papers.
8.15 Sport.
8.50 Breakaway.
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 Talking Politics.
10.30 Service.†
10.45 Pick Of The Week.†
11.35 From Our Own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 Money Box.
12.27 News Quiz.†
2.00 News.
2.05 Thirty-minute Theatre.
2.35 Medicine Now.
3.05 Wildlife.
3.30 A Chorus-master Remembers.†
4.15 The Plant Hunter.
4.30 Does He Take Sugar?
5.00 Novels Up To Now.
5.25 Week Ending.†
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs.†
6.55 Stop The Week With Robert Robinson.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Saturday-night Theatre.†
10.00 News.
10.15 Breaking The Bottle.
11.00 Lighten Our Darkness.
11.15 A Word In Edgeways.
11.45 On The Train To New Zealand.
12.00 News.

Radio 3

7.55 Weather. News.
8.05 Aubade.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release: Bach, Duruflé.†
11.15 Bandstand.†
11.45 I Know What I Like. A record selection by the tenor Ian Partridge.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Viola da Gamba: Marais, Abel, Bach.†
2.00 Play It Again.†
5.00 Jazz Requests.†
5.45 Critics Forum: with Paul Bailey, Richard Cork and George Melly. In the chair: Ronald Hayman.
6.35 Violin And Piano: Bach, Stravinsky, Szymanowski.†
7.30 Weber, Britten.†
8.00 Sir Gawain in Reading.
8.25 Schubert.†
9.30 L. H. Myers: Dr Robert grant, of Glasgow University, talks about the philosophical novelist who was a patron to George Orwell.†
10.00 Anthea Ensemble: They play works by Debussy (sonata for flute/viola and harp) and Milhaud (sketches for wind ensemble).†
10.30 Boswell.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Glazunov.†


Martin Gilbert: Desert Island Discs (Radio 4, 6.15 pm

Richard Ingrams: The News Quiz (Radio 4, 12.27)

Radio 2

5.00 Tony Brandon.† 7.30 David Jacobs.† 9.30 Open House.† 11.03 Kenny Everett.† 1.00 Getting The Most Out Of Your Body. 1.30 Sport. 6.00 Country Style. 7.00 Beat the Record. 7.30 Big Band Special.† 8.00 Gala Night.† 10.00 Nordring 80.† 11.10 Late Show.† 2.00 You and the Night and the Music.†
VHF 1.00-7.30 As Radio 1.

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Peter Powell. 12.00 My Top 12. 1.00 Adrian Juste. 2.00 A King in New York. 2.0? Richard Skinner. 4.00 Walter's Weekly. 5.00 Rock On. 6.30 In Concert.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News About Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.30 The French Miniature. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peoples' Choice. [illegible] Politics. 10.00 World News. 10.09 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 1.30 Baker's Half Dozen. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Good Books. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Rhythm 'n' Roots. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter from America.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL
As London except: Starts 12.15 pm World of Sport. 5.15 Mork and Mindy. 5.40-5.45 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 7.45-8.45 Fall Guy. 12.05 am Video Sounds. 12.35 Closedown.

TSW
As London except: Starts 9.25 am Saturday Show. 10.25 Survival. 10.50 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 10.55 Incredible Hulk. 11.45 University Challenge with Bamber Gascoigne. Another two university teams in another round of this high speed quiz. 12.12 pm-12.15 News. 5.15 Mork And Mindy. 5.40-5.45 Newsport. 7.45-8.45 Fall Guy: Adventures of a Hollywood stuntman. 12.00 Video Sounds: Saga. 12.30 am Postscript. 12.36 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Joe 90. 7.45 pm-8.45 Magnum. 12.00 Reflections. 12.05 pm Dolly. 12.30 Closedown.

HTV WEST
As London except: Starts 9.10am Adventures of Black Beauty. 9.35-10.30 Thunderbirds. 12.13pm-12.15 News. 5.14-15 News. 7.45-8.45 Magnum (Tom Selleck). 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 9.10am-9.35 Book Tower. 5.15-5.45 Ras Sgwar: Light-hearted quiz with John Pierce Jones.

CENTRAL
As London except: Starts 9.05am Paint along with Nancy. 9.30-10.30 Sesame Street. 7.45pm-8.45 Magnum. 12.00 midnight Closedown.

BORDER
As London except: Starts 9.35 am-10.30 Thunderbirds. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.00 The Entertainers: Joe Sun with Shotgun. 11.30 Closedown.


Henry Kelly: Game for a laugh (ITV, 5.45 pm)

SCOTTISH
As London except: Starts 9.05 am Vicky The Viking. 9.35-10.30 Thunderbirds. 12.00 midnight Late Call. 12.05 am Closedown.

GRANADA
As London except: Starts 9.20 am Spiderman. 9.40-10.30 Thunderbirds. 7.45 pm-8.45 Magnum. 12.10 am Lou Grant. 1.10 Closedown.


Burt Reynolds: He stars in Gator (ITV, 9.00 pm)

ULSTER
As London except: Starts 10.00 am-10.30 Stingray. 5 pm-5.05 Sports Results. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.10 Mork and Mindy. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

ANGLIA
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Sport Billy. 7.45 pm-8.45Magnum. 12.10 am At the End of the Day.

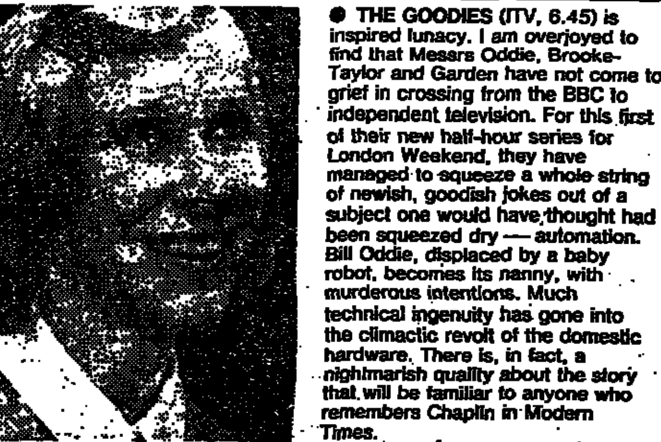
YORKSHIRE
As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.30 Film: Battle Beneath the Earth: Science fiction. 7.45pm 8.45 Magnum. 12.00 Midnight That's Hollywood: Disasters. 12.30am Closedown.

TYNE TEES
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Cartoon. 9.10 Wheelie and the Chopper Bunch. 9.40 Thunderbirds. 12.13 pm-12.15 News. 5.15 News. 5.17-5.45 Black Abbots. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 12.00 House Calls. 12.30 am Three's Company. 12.35 Closedown.

TVS
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Saturday Brief. 9.05 Here's Boomer. 9.35 Thunderbirds. 10.30 No. 73. 11.45-12.15 pm Benson. 5.15 TVS News and Sport. 5.20-5.45 Mr Merlin: Pilot programme about an American garage owner in fear of losing his powers as a sorcerer. 12.00 Company followed by Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

CHOICE


Wendy Craig in Nanny BBC 1, 7.10 pm

● THE GOODIES (ITV, 6.45) is inspired lunacy. I am overjoyed to find that Messrs Oddie, Brooke-Taylor and Garden have not come to grief in crossing from the BBC to independent television. For this first of their new half-hour series for London Weekend, they have managed to squeeze a whole string of newish, goodish jokes out of a subject one would have thought had been squeezed dry — automation. Bill Oddie, displaced by a baby robot, becomes its nanny, with murderous intentions. Much technical ingenuity has gone into the climactic revolt of the domestic hardware. There is, in fact, a nightmarish quality about the story that will be familiar to anyone who remembers Chaplin in Modern Times.

● FILM INTERNATIONAL is back (BBC 2, 9.05 pm) and it is most satisfactory that the new season begins with as recent a film as Alain Resnais's Mon Oncle d'Amérique. Nostalgia for old movies is a powerful element in our appreciation of TV entertainment, but how good it is that we can also see the occasional new film while the memory of the reviews is still comparatively green.

● DID YOU SEE . . .? (BBC 2, 7.15 pm) continues to hold up well as a forum for uncompromising opinion about the week's TV programming, Ludovic Kennedy setting the right tone of brisk subjectivity from the word "go". Tonight's edition has an item about arts programmes, timely in view of the debut tomorrow night on BBC 1 of the restructured Omnibus with its wider choice of items and a regular presenter, Barry Norman.

● Radio drama choice: SALIENT FACTS (Radio 4, 2.05), Karl Barry's comedy for Thirty Minute Theatre, a series which has produced some very good and some very poor stuff during the past few months, is about a minor outbreak of corruption in the Civil Service. It is spiced with malice, and it made me chuckle. The small cast respond excellently to the demands made on them by Mr Barry's satirical sallies.

● Radio music choice: The BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Günther Herbig, playing Britten's Serenade for tenor, horn and strings, and Schubert's Symphony No 9 (Radio 3, 7.30 and 8.25 pm); and Douglas Robinson, former Royal Opera House chorus master, looking back on 28 years of opera-making (Radio 4, 3.30 pm)

BBC 1

9.00 Heads and Tails: 9.15 Nai Zindage Naya Jeevan: for Asians.; 9.45 Good for Businesss: the world of commerce (r). 10.10 Managing the Micro: new technology (r). 10.35 Up the Organisation: A threat to a personnel department (r). 11.00 See Hear! for the deaf and partially deaf. 11.25 Ensemble: Part II of this French courses: 11.50 Maths Help: new series. For O-level students in need of assistance: 12.00 Accident of Birth: about mental handicap (r). 12.15 Day One: the religious world. A magazine programme. 1.00 Farming: 1.25 The Craft of the Weaver: fibre and frame (r). 1.50 News: 1.55 International Tennis: Best-of-five sets final of the Barratt Doubles Championship. From Birmigham.

4.30 Cartoons: fun from Hollywood.
4.50 Mickey and Donald: fun from Disney.
5.15 Gulliver In Lulliput; Episode 2. Man Mountain (Gulliver) is carted off by his tiny captives. With Andrew Burt.
5.45 So You Want to Stop Smoking: part 2. Dr Miriam Stopped wages war on the weed. But you have to help, too. 5.55 News.
6.05 Holiday: The paradors of Spain; cruising on the Norfolk Broads; Derek Cooper in the West Country.
6.40 Songs of Praise: from Kensal Rise, London. It comes from the Church of the Transfiguration.
7.15 King's Royal: Part one, a Scottish family saga set against the early days of the whisky industry. Starring Tom Bell as the domineering head of the family. Eric Deacon plays the son who clashes with his father because he believes there's a future for whisky. His father does not.
8.05 Film: The Shootist: (1976) John Wayne's last film; He's a gunfighter, dying of cancer With Lauren Bacall, James Stewart.

9.00 Film: The Shootist (continued).
9.40 Omnibus: The long-running arts programme undergoes a facelift. It has a new presenter-Barry Norman and several items in each edition.
10.30 News: with Jan Leeming.
10.40 Choices: First in a new series, presented by Libby Purves, former co-presenter of Radio 4's Today programme. A panel and studio audience discuss personal convictions.
11 15 Couples: Film about Wendy and Graham Ives, of west London, and the birth of their first child. With Gay Search. Second in a series.
11 40 The Sky at Night: Partrick Moore on last night's lunar eclipse, and on eclipses in general.
12.00 Weather forecast.

BBC1 VARIATIONS:-BBC Cymru/Wales 1.55-4.30pm Sports Line-Up. 4.30-5.15 Rhaglen Hywel Gwynfryn. 5.15-5.45 Grange Hill. 6.40-7.15Cymanfa'r Wiadfa. 11.15-1.45Trol'r Dail 11.45-12.10am Couples. 12.10 News Scotland 1.25-1.50pm Agenda. 9.40-10.30 Spectrum. 10.40-11.15 Coast to Coast. 12.0 midnight News. Northern Ireland 12.0 midnight News. England 12.5am Close.

BBC 2

10.10 Open University: The First Years of Life; 10.35 Countdown to the OU (1). Ends at 11.00. At 3.45: Horizon: West of Bangalore: A plan to improve living standards in the poor Indian village of Pura. With Professor Amulya Roddy (r). 4.30 Ski Sunday: More World Cup coverage. We see the Men's Downhill and the Men's Giant Salom, from Morzine, in the Houte Savoie region of France. The men to watch are Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, and Aleksandr Zhirov, from the Soviet Union, and Steve Podborski, from Canada. The commentator is David Vine.

5.00 Rugby Special: Previews of next weekend's Ireland v Wales and Scotland v England matches.
5.50 International Darts: In the Embassy Championship, Bobby George plays Alan Glazier and Cliff Lazarenko plays Finn Jensen.
6.10 News Review: with Jan Leeming ahd sub-titles.
6.35 The Money Programme: The launch of the Investor of the Year Competition run in conjunction with Times Newspapers Ltd.
7.15 The World About Us: The Art of Surviving. How thousands of needy Brazilians stay alive by re-processing rubbish.
8.05 André Previn and Friends: The two singing guests are Dame Janet Baker and baritone Peter Savidge.
8.45 News: with Jan Leeming.

8.50 International Pro-Celebrity Golf: More coverage of play for the Marley Trophy. Film actor George C Scott and Lee Trevino, play entertainer Bruce Forsyth and Jerry Pate. From the Queen's Course at Gleneagles.
9.40 Australian Film Season: The Club (1980) Drama about life on an off the pitch in the world of Australian football. It's about a club's purchase of big name, and the problems that follow the signing. Starring Jack Thompson and Graham Kennedy. Directed by Bruce Beresford.
11.15 International Darts: Further coverage of the Embassy Championship. Leihton Rees plays Angus Scott, John Lowe plays Bill Lennard and Terry O'Dea plays Kevin White. Ends at 12.10am.

ITV/LONDON

9.15 No Need to Shout: for the deaf and partially deaf (r); 9.30 Lost Islands: Shipwrecked children drama; 10.00 Morning Worship: from Randalstown Presbyterian Church, County Antrim; 11.00 Getting On: Interview with Irene Handl busy at 82; 11.30 Stingray; 12.00 Weekend World: What should the West do about Poland? 1.00 Police 5: with Shaw Taylor; 1.15 Cartoon; 1.30 The Beachcombers: Canadian outdoor drama — The Sheet of Flame (r); 2.00 LWT Weekend News. Followed by University Challenge: with Bamber Gascoine asking the questions; 2.30 The Big Match: Action from three of yesterday's League games; 3.30 Barriers: Flute student Billy Stanyon falls in love with an American student and neglects his studies. With Benedict Taylor, Julia Lewis.

4.00 Jaywalking: Sue Jay interviews the evangelist David Watson; 4.30 Cartoon Time.
4.45 Film: Coast of Skeletons (1965) Thriller about a mission to salvage a German ammunition ship containing gold bullion. With Richard Todd, Dale Robertson, Derek Nimmo.
6.30 News from ITN.
6.40 Sunday Best: new series of religious magazines. Guest stars are comedian Tom O'Connor and Irish folk singer Mary O'Hara with Frank Topping and Donald Swann. Each programme will contain interviews, film profiles and comment. Music will play an important part, too.
7.15 Film: Force 10 from Navarone (1978) Adventure drama about a wartime mission to Yugoslavia, to destroy a dam. Starring Robert Shaw, Harrison Ford, Edward Fox and Ranco Nero. Only tenuously linked with The Guns of Navarone.

9.15 Airline: Second episode in this new drama series about an ex-RAF pilot (Roy Marsden, formerly of The Sandbaggers) who is determined to set up his own private airline. Tonight, a homecoming that doesn't go according to plan. Co-starring Polly Hemingway and Terence Rigby.
10.15 News from ITN.
10.30 The Flash of Lightning: What happened last year when Clive James returned to his native land, Australia, after an absence of 22 years. The title is the name he was given during his schooldays (see Choice).
11.30 LWT Weekend News. It is followed by:- The Medicine Men: Another in this series of films about practioners of alternative medicine. This one is about healing by the laying on of hands. Interviews with healers and healed.
12.00 Police Surgeon: The pathologist (Sam Groom) investigates an apparent accident in which a bridgroom-to-be has a bad fall which leaves him paralyzed.
12.30 Close: with Steve Race.

Radio 4

6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Morning Has Broken.
7.0 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
7.15 Apna Hi Ghar Sam Ajh Iye.
7.45 Bells.
7.50 The Shape of God.
7.55 Weather; Programme News.
8.0 News.
8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday.
8.50 Week's Good Cause.
9.0 News.
9.10 Sunday Papers.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Morning Service.
10.15 The Archers.
11.15 Weekend.
12.0 Smash of the Day. Hancock's Half-Hour.
12.30 The Food Programme.
1.0 The World This Weekend.
2.0 News.
2.2 Gardeners' Question Time.
2.30 Afternoon Theatre: "Sarah Singing".
3.45 Talking Medicine.
4.0 News.
4.2 Talking About Antiques. Arthur Negus discusses listeners' questions.
4.30 The Living World
5.0 News.
5.5 Down Your Way.
6.0 News.
6.15 Rastafari: Black Redeemer.
7.0 Around the World in 25 years. †
7.30 Bookshelf.
8.0 Music to Remember. † Chopin, Bartok, Rachmaninov.
9.0 News.
9.2 Tom Jones.†
10.0 News.
10.15 Good Old Greyfriars. A portrait of the famous school and its creator Frank Richards.
11.0 Epilogue.
11.15 In on the Act. Acts are passed by Parliament, but who has the ultimate power to decide what should be in them?
12.0 News: Weather Report; forecast.
12.15-12.23* Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

Radio 3

7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Collegium Aureum.† Vivaldi, Rameau, records.
9.00 News.
9.05 Your Concert Choice.† Record requests: Vaughan Williams, Schubert, Tchaikovsky.
10.30 Music Weekly.†
11.20 From the Proms † Concert recorded August 1981. Part 1: Holst, Haydn.
12.00 Words. Talk by Michael Neve.
12.05 From the Proms.† Part 2: Rainier, Beethoven.
1.05 Music for Violin and Piano.† Recital: Schubert, Schoenberg, Ravel.
2.00 Madam Butterfly.† Opera in two acts by Puccini (sung in Italian). Recorded at the Grand Theatre, Geneva, June 1981. Act 1.
2.50 Was he Pinkerton? Leslie Gardiner looks at the "Madam Butterfly" story.
3.05 Madam Butterfly.† Act 2, part 1.
4.00 A Garden by the River. The poetry of E. J. Scovell: a programme, with readings, presented by John Mole.
4.20 Madam Butterfly.† Act 2, part 2.
5.00 Brahms and Bartok.† Chamber music recital. Part 1: Brahms, Bartok.
5.40 Speaking for England. Leslie Howard died June 1943 when his civil aircraft was shot down by the Luftwaffe. Jeffrey Richards examines Howard's role as a propagandist in the early war years.
6.00 Recital.† Part 2: Brahms.
6.50 Stravinsky.† Concert of unfamiliar works from last year's London Stravinsky Festival.
7.45 Florent and the Tuxedo Millions.† A Fairy Tale for Adults by Peter Redgrove.
9.00 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra.† Concert: Denis Ap Ivor, Dvorak.
10.15 In a Nutshell (series) (2) "To Everybody a Season" by Barry Pilton.
10.20 The Organ Works of J. S. Bach.† (series) Recital.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 A Child of our Time.† Five negro spirituals by Tippett; record.

Radio 2

5.00 Tony Brandon.† 7.30 Nick Page.† 9.00 David Jacobs.† 11.00 Desmond Carrington.† 12.00 Paul Daniels.† 1.30 Listen To Les.† 2.00 Benny Green.† 3.00 Two's Best.† 4.00 Sing Something Simple.† 4.30 String Sound.† 5.00 Comedy Classics: "Steptoe and Son". 5.30 Sports Desk. 5.31 Charlie Chester. 6.30 Acker's 'Alf 'Our. 7.00 The World of . . . Trevor Brooking. 7.30 Glamorous Nights. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.00 The Best of European Pop Jury.† 11.2 Sports Desk. 11.5 Pete Murray's Late Show.† 2.0-5.0am You and the Night and the Music with Liz Allen.†

Radio 1

8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.0 Noel Edmonds. 1.0 Jimmy Savile's 'Old Record' Club. 3.0 Studio B15. 5.0 Top 40 Review.† 7.0 The Record Producers: Tom Dowd.† 8.0 Sounds of Jazz.† 10.0 Close.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648kHz (463) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News About Britain. 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.30 Classical Record Review. 7.45 The End of the Affair. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 People and Politics. 9.45 Sports Review. 10.15 Twentieth Century. Folk. 10.30 Sunday Service. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Play of the Week. 12.30 Baker's Half-Dozen. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Good Books. 1.30 Short Story. 1.45 The Sandi Jones Request Show. 2.30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Concert Hall. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 4.35 Financial Review. 4.45 Letter from America. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Letterbox. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Science in Action. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sportscall. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 A Touch of Genius. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Religious Service. 1.00 Death and the Magician. 1.45 Short Story. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Twentieth Century. Folk. 2.30 The Red and the Black. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 I Spy Fiction. 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Words that Changed Lives.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CENTRAL
As London except: Starts 9.30-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Time. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Here and Now. 2.00 Benson. 2.30-3.30 Star Soccer. 4.30-6.20 Film: Captain America (Reb Brown). Steve Rogers, ex-Marine son of America's legendary comic-strip crime-fighter, takes over where dad left off. 6.20-6.30 Cartoon. 11.30 Replay: Dragnet. 12.00 Closedown.

ANGLIA
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 11.30-12.00 No Need to Shout. 1.00 pm Adventures of Black Beauty. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05 Cartoon. 2.30-3.30 Match of the Week. 4.30 Incredible Hulk. 5.30 Portrait of a Village. Titchmarsh, Northants. 6.00-6.30 Mr and Mrs. 11.30 Soap. 12.00 Make Mine Music. 12.30 am Surprise, Surprise.

GRANADA
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.00 This is Your Right. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30-12.00 Down to Earth. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 240 Robert. 2.25-3.30 Match Time. 4.30 Cartoon. 4.35-6.30 Film: Italian Job (Michael Caine, Noel Coward) Petty thief becomes involved in plot to hijack $4m worth of gold. 11.30 Nero Wolfe. 12.30 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 2.00-2.30 Muppet Show with Roger Moore. 3.30 Oedia'r Pnawn. 4.00 Barriers. 4.30-6.30 Film: Planet of the Apes. Charlton Heston, Roddy McDowall. Monkey trouble for four American astronauts who crash-land on an unidentified planet.

YORKSHIRE
As London except: Starts 9.00am Getting On. 9.25 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 9.55-10.00 Bubblies. 11.00 No Need to Shout. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Calendar. 2.00 It's the New End and Barney Show. 2.30-3.30 Big Game. 4.30-6.30 Film: Betrayed (Clark Gable, Victor Mature) Wartime drama about Dutch resistance. 11.30 Johnny Carson's Tonight Show. 12.20am Five Minutes. 12.25 Closedown.

TSW
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Getting On. 11.00 No need to shout. 11.30-12.00 South West Week: News Service. 1.00 Human face of China. 1.30 Farming News. 2.00 Golf Doctor. 2.05-2.30 Gardens for all. What to do in January. 4.30 Bygones. 5.00 Chips. 6.00-6.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 Bizarre: American comedy. 12.00 Postscript. 12.06 Closedown.

Roy Marsden: ITV, 9.15 pm

GRAMPIAN
As London except: Starts 9.15 am Seachd Laithean. 9.30 No Need To Shout. 10.00 World We Live In. 10.30-11.00 History Makers: Romans. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Time. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-3.30 Film: Go for a Take (Reg Varney, Norman Rossington) Comedy about two waiters fleeing from gangsters. 4.30 Scotsport. 5.30-6.30 Chips. 11.30 Barney Miller. 12.00 Reflections. 12.05 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH
As London except: Starts 9.30 am Jaywalking. 10.00-11.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 No Need to Shout. 1.00 pm Out of Town. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Cartoon. 2.15 University Challenge. 2.45-3.30 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 4.00 Mork and Mindy. 4.30 Scotsport. 5.30 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Tell the Story. 6.15-6.30 By the Way. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 New Avengers. 12.30 am Closedown.

TVS
As London except: Starts 9.10 am House Communion. 9.30-10.00 No Need To Shout. 11.30-12.00 Stingray. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farm Focus. 2.00 Mr and Mrs. 2.30-3.30 Sunday Sportshow. 4.30 Chips. 5.25 Full Life Special: Preview of new series. 5.55 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.25-6.30 TVS News. 11.30 News. 11.35 Nero Wolfe. 12.30 am Company followed by Closedown.

CHANNEL
As London except: Starts 2.10 pm-2.30 Gardens for all. 4.30 Bygones. 5.00 Chips. 6.00-6.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 Bizarre Comedy. 12.00 Epilogue followed by Closedown.

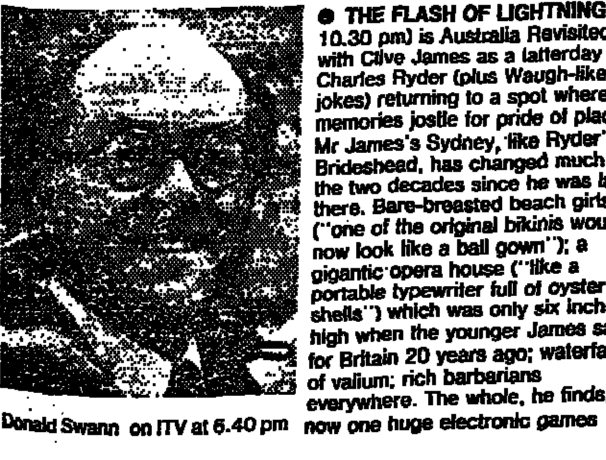
ULSTER
As London except: Starts 10.00 am-11.00 Morning Worship. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Time. 12.58 pm News. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Bygones. 2.00-2.30 Alphabet: Story of Writing. 4.35-6.30 Film: Italian Job (Michael Caine, Noel Coward) Petty crook becomes involved in plot to hijack $4m worth of gold. 11.30 Sports Results. 11.35 Bedtime, Closedown.

BORDER
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Time. 1.00 pm Unversity Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-2.30 Greatest Thinkers: Moses. 4.30 Border Diary. 4.35 Film: Fire Chasers (Chad Everet) Series of fires in London attracts the attention of insurance investigator Quentin 'Q' Barnaby. 11.30 Closedown

TYNE TEES
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Getting On. 9.30 No Need To Shout. 11.00 Lookaround. 11.02 Kum Kum. 11.30 Flying Kiwi. 11.58-12.00 News. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Welcome Back, Kotter. 2.30-3.30 Shoot! 4.30 News. 4.32 Incredible Hulk. 5.30-6.30 Little House on the Prairie. 11.30 City of Angels. 12.30 am Epilogue.

HTV
As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 No Need to Shout. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Diary. 2.00-2.30 Spread Your Wings. 4.30-6.30 Where the Spies Are. David Niven, Francoise Dorleac. Foreign Office approaches Dr Jason Love to help investigate the disappearance of a key British Agent. 6.38-6.40 News. 11.30 Bizarre: Comedy. 12.00 Closedown.

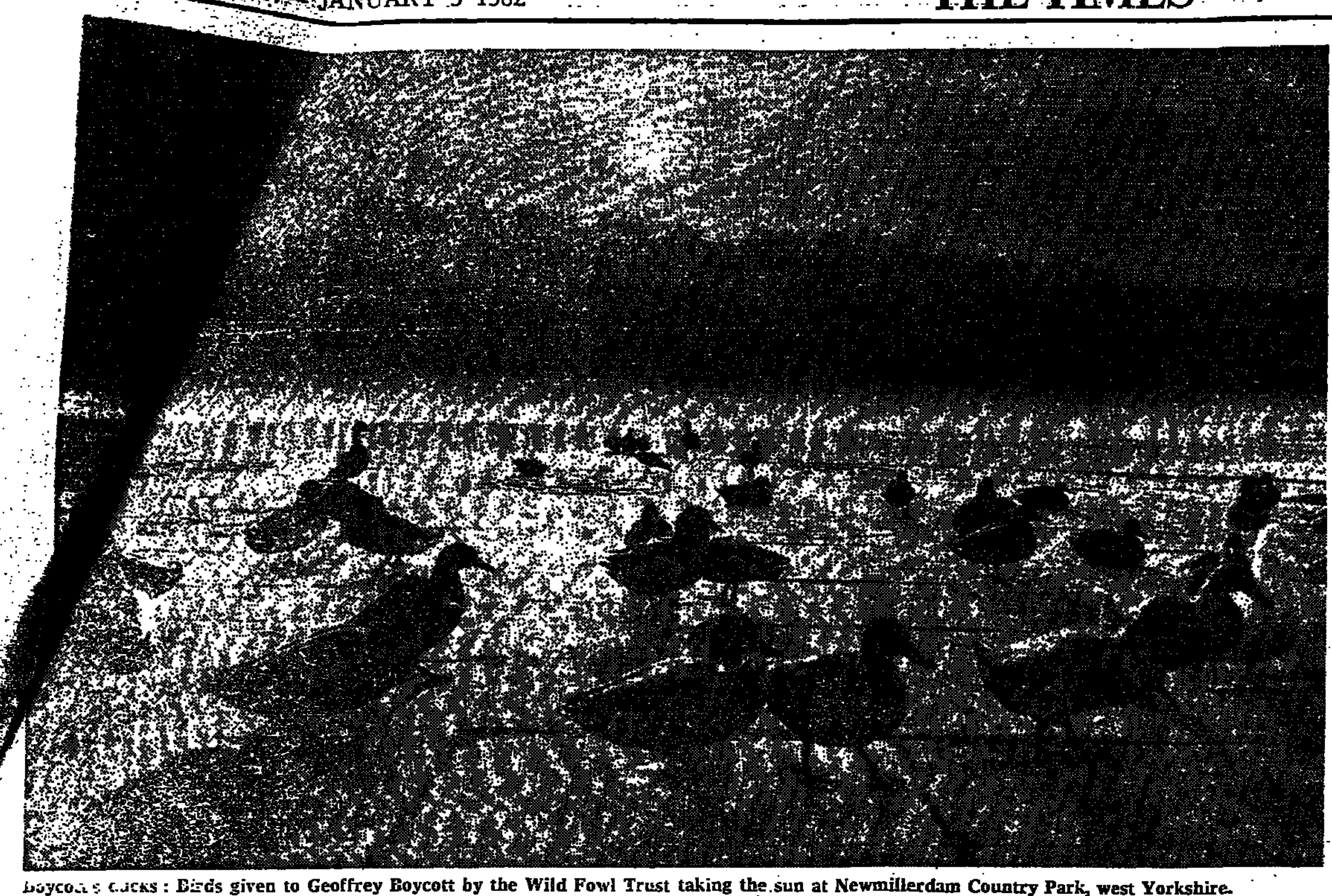
CHOICE


Donald Swann on ITV at 6.40 pm

● THE FLASH OF LIGHTNING (ITV, 10.30 pm) is Australia Revisited, with Clive James as a latterday Charles Ryder (plus Waugh-like jokes) returning to a spot where memories jostle for pride of place. Mr James's Sydney, like Ryder's Brideshead, has changed much in the two decades since he was last there. Bare-breasted beach girls ("one of the original bikinis would now look like a ball gown"); a gigantic opera house ("like a portable typewriter full of oyster shells") which was only six inches high when the younger James sailed for Britain 20 years ago; waterfalls of valium; rich barbarians everywhere. The whole, he finds, is now one huge electronic games parlour. Surprisingly, the old flicker of sentimentality becomes the sardonic and portly Mr James as he treads the paths his skinny self once trod when, though Australia was heaven, he still wanted the earth.

● GULLIVER IN LILLIPUT (BBC 1, 5.15) looked beautiful last week, with its cool-coloured interiors. The trick work was out of this world, and the mixture of drawings and photographs for the hoisting sequence didn't worry me a bit. But if I hadn't read Swift, I should never have known what all that fues at the palace was about.

● Two not-to-be-missed radio programmes tonight: Peter Redgrove's ambitious allegory FLORENT AND THE TUXEDO MILLIONS (Radio 3, 7.45) explains how a sweet, young, and horribly rich (£300 million) private detective comes to be sharing a honeymoon bed with her husband, the oldest man in the world (125) after discovering what it is that every man wants most. And, from Capital Radio (London only, 8.00 pm), there's THE FINAL GENERATION, a premature valediction to the lightermen and watermen of the Thames, "written" by the doomed river men themselves, recorded in boats and pubs and worth buying a stereo tuner for, if you haven't already got one.



Boycott's ducks: Birds given to Geoffrey Boycott by the Wild Fowl Trust taking the sun at Newmillerdam Country Park, west Yorkshire.

When Boycott the loner found that golf was just not cricket

Continued from page 1

six and 18 confirmed the England manager Mr Raman Subba Row's description that he was "listless".

Then, having said he would not field on the final day and would stay in his hotel, Boycott made a five-mile journey to play golf at the Tollygunge course. It is reported that he asked his fellow players, Paul Allott and Geoff Cook, if they wanted to play golf. They declined the invitation.

It was just one factor which indicated that he was not seeing things straight", Mr Row said. "As a result he was asked to see the tour management committee of Bernard Thomas, Keith Fletcher and Bob Willis.

"He apologized and said he had not realized he was doing anything wrong by going off and playing golf, which we accepted. He also left a note of apology to his own colleagues in the team room.

"Geoff then left us and we had a discussion about the whole position and worked out what was going to be best for English cricket and also for the individual concerned."

It was "mutually agreed" that Boycott should return home. The player stressed at King's Cross, while awaiting a train to the North, that his premature homecoming was for medical reasons only. "I don't know of anything else", he added.

Donald Carr, secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board, said "I am not entirely sure that Geoff himself knows exactly what his cricket future will be but as far as the board are concerned he will be available for selection by England in the summer, provided he is playing, just like any other player".

Mr Carr refuted suggestions that Boycott's return was for disciplinary as much as health reasons. "I have been in touch twice over the last couple of days with tour manager Subba Row and he indicated that the sole reason for Boycott's homecoming is because of his physical condition."

Boycott has always been a loner on tour. He is a nonsmoker and a virtual teetotaller. He never mixed easily. While England will mourn the loss of a great player, some of the country's cricketers may breathe sighs of relief.

Boycott profile, page 21

Chaos after night of the blizzards

Continued from page 1

Hundreds of council workers and snow clearing vehicles were out throughout the night in Devon, Cornwall and Somerset in an attempt to keep roads open.

□ Half-submerged by floodwaters for the past week, the beleaguered town of Selby, North Yorkshire, suffered continuous and heavy snowfalls yesterday as people set about mopping up operations (Ronald Kershaw writes).

Although the level of the River Ouse has fallen markedly, the floodwater has not drained quickly enough and the Yorkshire Water Authority yesterday sent in 12 pumps to get rid of the water trapped outside the river banks.

Teams of council workers, electricity and gas board men, backed by troops, were out yesterday attempting to ensure that about 200 flooded homes were safe to return to.

Two European MPs, Mr Neil Balfour, of North Yorkshire, and Mr Brian Key, of South Yorkshire, are to attempt to obtain flood relief funds from the EEC. This move has been made in the light of the statement made by Mr Giles Shaw, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, that no aid would be made available by the government.

At York the floodwaters have virtually disappeared but teams of workers are operating in the four main housing areas affected.

The freezing weather has stopped the clearance of drains and sewers in the town but traffic is now moving normally in York.

□ Britain did not suffer alone yesterday. The first heavy snow of the winter fell on Paris, also blocking roads in Normandy and Brittany and cutting power lines to 10,000 people. The Seine is dangerously swollen, as is the Rhine in West Germany.

The icy eighties, page 6

Trees poisoned by 'acid rain'

Germany's beloved forests are dying

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Jan 8

First the tops of the majestic fir trees began to look thin and grey. Needles then branches began to fall. Finally, during winter storms, whole trees would come crashing down.

The sickness, which first alarmed only the foresters, is horrifying the whole of West Germany: the trees in the country's vast, beloved forests are dying, poisoned by a deadly "acid rain" from the sky.

Half the country's fir trees are ailing and the sickness is spreading to the spruce, pine and other conifers which make up half of West Germany's forests. The more resistant oaks and beeches are are also beginning to sicken.

A leading forest expert, Professor Bernhard Ulrich, has predicted that whole forests will die in the next five years. Professor Peter Schütt, a Munich botanist, fears "an ecological catastrophe of hitherto unimaginable proportions".

If they are right, West Germany is heading for a national tragedy, one third of the country is covered with the superb, ancient forests which are so much a part of the German soul. For centuries they have inspired poems, songs, music and literature. Many Germans like to hike in them for days on end and 40 per cent of the population goes for a forest walk at least once a month.

The forests are being destroyed by West Germany's wealth: by the pollution from industry, from the domestic central heating and the traffic. The experts are almost certain that the forests are being killed by sulphur dioxide. No fewer than 3,500,000 tons of it are estimated to fall over West Germany as dust, or diluted as acid rain.

It is the same acid which, with others, is eating into the stone of ancient churches and even modern buildings. The gargoyles and gothic tracery of Cologne Cathedral have worn away faster in the past 30 years than in the 300 years before.

It is not just the forests near the Ruhr and other industrial areas that are dying, whole areas of the Black Forest and Bavaria, far from any industry, are affected. Ironically, the poison has been spread by the especially high factory chimneys built in the 1970s to combat air pollution.

Herr Josef Ertl, the Agriculture Minister, has called for more stringent regulations to reduce the output of sulphur dioxide in factories and other places where fuel is burnt.

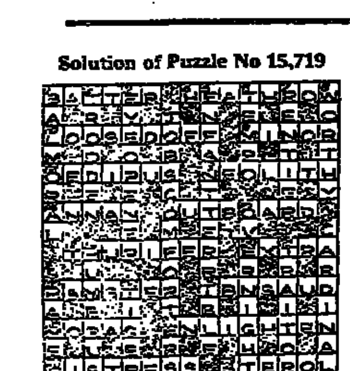
"Measures to check this danger cannot be put off any longer", he said. He believes that the problem can at least be substantially improved by such measures and he is urging research into better methods of eliminating sulphur dioxide from the air.

Foresters are at a loss to know what to do about the sickness. Some are spreading calcium on the soil but experts think it will have little effect and they have given warning that it might encourage fungus diseases.

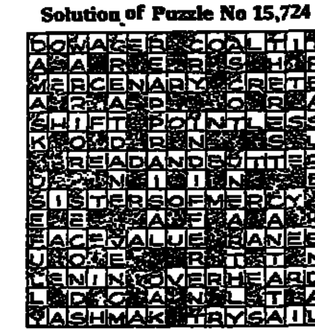
Scientists say that as it seeps into the earth the acid rain releases aluminium and manganese which damage the tree roots. The tree cannot absorb enough water, it begins to rot inside and harmful bacteria creep in. The needles fall and the tree weakens and eventually dies.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Solution of Puzzle No 15,719



Solution of Puzzle No 15,724



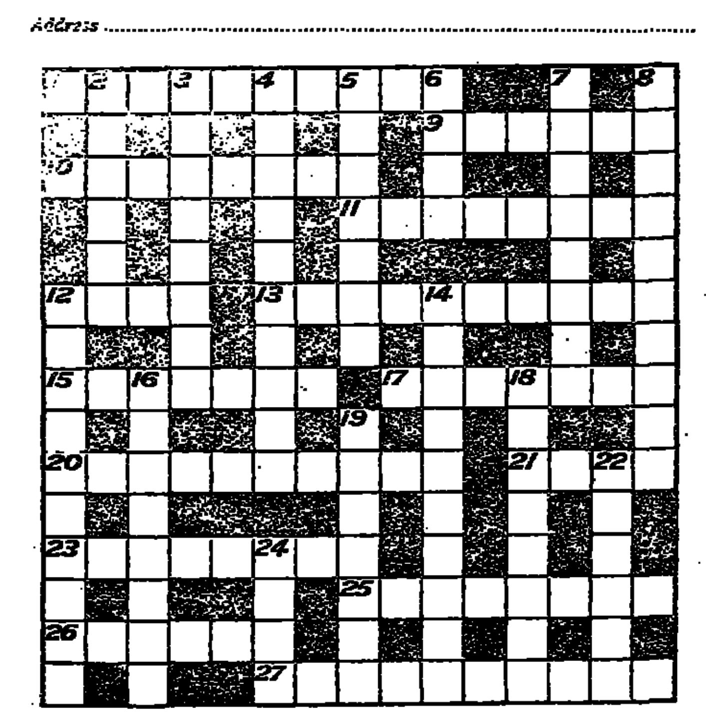
The Times Crossword No 15,725

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winner of last Saturday's competition is Mr A. J. Batchelor, 4 Pedlingham Close, Colwall, Malvern, Worcs.

Name ....

Address ....



ACROSS

1 Pupils I had, clever or dreadful (10).
9 Ignoring contents of paper, often too quickly (6).
10 Friend Laertes might lose, warned Polonius (8).
11 Fall behind, swopping parts at rear of stage (4-4).
12 Revolutionary action brings excitement (4).
13 Unlucky lover's burden easy in such a procession (10).
15 One who studies, in short, a right angle (7).
17 Having round figure before tucking into large tub — to do this? (7).
20 Organizer of mixed doubles? (10).
21 Partly open a vessel (4).
23 Refusal, for example, to follow leader in race (8).
25 Sweetheart meets corporal, perhaps, in dance (8).
26 Second tee — eagle at first for this chap (6).
27 What Austrians besieging Belgrade do, everyone repeats (10).

DOWN

2 Player too boisterous, some found (6).
3 National hero rises with hesitation — bravo! (8).
4 Held by dam, river wets no parts here (10).
5 Two pieces of music — A major — played (7).
6 Put suitable finish on best unfinished poem (4).
7 Arouse interest in plot (8).
8 One striving to survive heat, perhaps . . . (10).
12 . . . and one who does, ran — a medal's in order (10).
14 Transport to bring right into South Coast town with skill (10).
16 Tragic heroine of 23 ruined (8).
18 Come back to harvest fruit (8).
19 Half of cask — almost completely shows capacity for drink (7).
22 Bird's octave composition. (6).
24 Minimal letter (4).

Today's events

Exhibitions

Poussin and his engravers, University Art Gallery, Portland Building, Nottingham University, 11 to 5.

Centenary exhibition, Ipswich Museum and Gallery, High Street, Ipswich, 10 to 5.

Caravan, camping, holiday and travel exhibition, Exhibition Complex, Canons Road, Bristol, 12 to 8.

New German Photography, Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath, 10 to 4.45.

The royal wedding dress and presents on show at Cardiff Castle, 10 to 6.

History of the Traction Engine, paintings by David Weston, Museum of Transport, Albert Drive, Glasgow, 10 to 5.

Antiques Fair, Blackfriars Hall, St Andrew's Plain, Norwich, 11 to 5; last day.

Last chance to see

The Gentle Eye, photographs by Jane Brown; work by James Cowie: contemporary cartoons from around the world; postcards, 1869 to 1945; all at Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, 10 to 5.

Music

Concert, conducted by Neeme Jarvi, Birmingham Town Hall, 7.

New Year Concert, Coventry Cathedral Choir, Coventry Cathedral, 7.30.

Bach organ recital, by Michael Nicholson, Norwich Cathedral, 7.45.

Bishop Wearmouth Choral Society Concert, Durham Cathedral, 7.30.

Tomorrow

Exhibitions

History of the Traction Engine, paintings by David Weston, Museum of Transport, Albert Drive, Glasgow, 2 to 5.

Last chance to see

I was There, Birmingham and the Great War, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, 2 to 5.30.

Music

Concert, Rachel Masters (harp) and Paul Davies (flute), Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, 11.15.

Concert, Northern Sinfonia of England, Darlington Civic Theatre, Darlington, 8.

Concert, Chiltern Chamber Choir, St Mary's Church, Aylesbury, 3.

Concert, Philharmonia Orchestra, City Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne, 6.

Sales guide

Sales starting today: All branches of Reject Shop.

Anniversaries

State funeral of Lord Nelson took place in St Paul's Cathedral, 1806. Napoleon III died at Chislehurst, Kent, 1873.

TOMORROW

Lord Acton was born at Naples, 1834. William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, was executed on Tower Hill, London, 1645. The penny post was introduced, 1840.

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Roads

Driving conditions are extremely hazardous throughout the country and drivers are advised to make only essential journeys. Wales and the West are particularly badly hit; police in Dyfed and Powys are warning people not to travel at all, and are unable to guarantee rescue for those who get stranded. The M4 and M5 near Bristol are likely to remain blocked as are many roads north of Cardiff, around Bath, Gloucester and Cheltenham, and in Somerset. In Scotland, motorists are advised to avoid the M8 and M9, where slush is making driving extremely dangerous.

For current conditions call AA 24-hour information service: 01-954 7373 or local AA office. RAC 24-hour information service: 01-686 2525. Or call local police.

The following Weather Centres are open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, for weather advice: Bristol: 0272 279298; Cardiff: 0222 377020; London: 01-836 4311

Rail

Severe rail disruption is predicted for this weekend because of bad weather and also the continuing Aslef dispute. Extensive cancellations and long delays are likely on most routes throughout the country, and especially on Western Region, diversions likely on routes to the West. Passengers are advised to check times before departure.

For details of current situation call: East Anglia and Essex: 01-283 7171; E England: 01-278 2477; E Midlands: 01-387 7070; NE England: 01-278 2477; NW England: 01-387 7070; S Midlands: 01-262 6767; S England: 01-928 5100; W England: 01-262 6767; W Midlands: 01-387 7070; Scotland (via E Coast): 01-278 2477; (via W Coast): 01-387 7070; N Wales: 01-387 7070; S Wales: 01-262 6767.

Flights to Greece

The dispute affecting flights by foreign airlines to and from Greece has been extended. Only Olympic Airways and Swissair flights are operating this weekend.

Ferry strike

Because of the strike affecting Sealink's British ships, there are no sailings to Ireland from Holyhead, Fishguard or Stranraer, and no service from Weymouth or Portsmouth. There are delays on cross-Channel routes: passengers are being rebooked on Sealink's French, Dutch or Belgian ships, but on Dover/Folkestone to Calais/Boulogne crossings, about one in two sailings are cancelled, and from Harwich about three in four. Isle of Wight and Isle of Man services are unaffected.

Lunar eclipse

A total eclipse of the Moon will occur this evening. It will start on the left of the disc at 6.14 pm; totality will last from 7.17 to 8.35; and the Moon will be fully clear again at 9.38. It will be visible everywhere in Europe, and in parts of Africa, Asia and the Antarctic—unless obscured by cloud.

Mail for Ireland

The Post Office says the Sealink strike is affecting post to and from N Ireland.

The papers

The Daily Mail welcomes the announcement of a date for the opening of the frontier between Spain and Gibraltar, and suggests that if Gibraltar were to become a NATO base, Spanish honour could be satisfied without the annexation of Gibraltar.

The Daily Express notes that Mr Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian, accuses Laker Airways of reckless pricing of uneconomic fares.

"It is Laker who on both sides of the Atlantic is the hero of air travellers and the bane of his competitors' lives; not Mr Thomson", it says. "If Laker is damaging the air industry, let's have more such damage."

In the garden

Plants ordered from nurseries often arrive when ground is frozen, covered with snow or too wet to plant. Unpack bundle, separate plants and if possible "heel them in": take out a trench to lay plants in; with shrubs or roses, roots may be covered to about a depth of a foot, hardy plants, less deeply. Tread them in firmly. They will be safe like this for weeks if necessary. If because of weather they cannot be heeled in, unwrap them and keep in a frost-free place, damping the roots if necessary from time to time until they can be planted out. Remember no unheated shed or garage is frost-proof, and if frost persists day and night for three days it will almost certainly penetrate any unheated building.

Wildfowling ban

The ban on wildfowling has been re-imposed in Scotland for a further two weeks from Monday. The Nature Conservancy Council is urging a voluntary moratorium in England and Wales.

Best selling cars

Top 10 best selling cars in 1981 were:

1	Ford Cortina	159,804
2	Ford Escort	141,081
3	Ford Fiesta	110,753
4	BL Metro	110,283
5	BL Ital	48,490
6	Vauxhall Chevette	36,838
7	Vauxhall Cavalier	33,631
8	Datsun Cherry	32,674
9	Vauxhall Astra	30,854
10	BL Mini	28,772

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.78	1.70
Austria Sch	31.95	29.85
Belgium Fr	84.80	80.50
Canada $	2.35	2.26
Denmark Kr	14.70	14.00
France Fr	11.46	10.86
Germany DM	4.53	4.28
Greece Dr	127.00	118.00
Hongkong $	11.35	10.75
Italy Lir	2420.00	2320.00
Japan Yn	451.00	425.00
South Africa Rd	2.04	1.88
Spain Pta	195.00	186.00
Sweden Kr	11.14	10.56
Switzerland Fr	3.67	3.45
USA $	1.97	1.90

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The *FT* Index rose 1.9 to 531.4.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 4.75 at 866.53.

Weather

The E airstream over Britain will moderate as a ridge of high pressure extends from the N across most districts

6 am to midnight

London: Cloudy, occasional mostly light snow dying out later; wind E, fresh, decreasing light; max temp −1C (30F).

SE, Central, S England: Cloudy, occasional snow, mostly dying out later. Wind E, strong, decreasing moderate; max temp −2 to 0C (28-32F).

East Anglia, E, NE England: Scattered, mainly light snow showers. Some bright intervals; wind E, fresh, becoming light and variable; max temp −2 to 0C (28-32F).

Midland, Wales, NW, Central N England: Occasional snow at first, chiefly on hills, becoming dry with sunny intervals; wind moderate or fresh, becoming light and variable; max temp −4 to 0C (25-32F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Cloudy, occasional rain or sleet, turning to snow later before mostly dying out; wind variable or SW becoming mostly moderate or fresh; max temp 3C but becoming very cold.

Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Glasgow, SW Scotland, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Mainly dry with sunny periods; wind mainly E, moderate but light or calm later; max temp −4 to 0C (25-32F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NW Scotland: Sunny intervals, scattered snow showers developing; wind mainly N, light; max temp −4 to 0C (25-32F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, snow showers developing, frequent and heavy in places, wind mainly NW, light or moderate; max temp −4 to 0C (25-32F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Mostly dry with some sunshine, but some snow showers and perhaps longer outbreaks of snow in the south-west, continuing very cold, with freezing fog patches in places.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NE, strong or gale, decreasing moderate; sea rough, becoming moderate. **English Channel (E):** Wind NE, fresh, becoming moderate; sea moderate, becoming slight. **St George's Channel:** Wind E, strong or gale, decreasing moderate; sea very rough, becoming moderate. **Irish Sea:** Wind E, strong, becoming light; sea rough, becoming slight.

Sun rises: 8.04 am. Sun sets: 4.12 pm. Moon sets: 7.37 am. Moon rises: 3.56 pm.

Full moon: 7.53 pm.

TOMORROW

Sun rises: 8.03 am. Sun sets: 4.13 pm. Moon sets: 8.35 am. Moon rises: 5.09 pm.

Last quarter: January 16.

Lighting up time

London 4.42 pm to 7.35 am
Bristol 4.52 pm to 7.43 am
Edinburgh 4.30 pm to 8.09 am
Manchester 4.40 pm to 7.52 am
Penzance 5.10 pm to 7.49 am

TOMORROW

London 4.43 pm to 7.33 am
Bristol 4.53 pm to 7.42 am
Edinburgh 4.32 pm to 8.08 am
Manchester 4.42 pm to 7.51 am
Penzance 5.11 pm to 7.48 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; sn, snow.

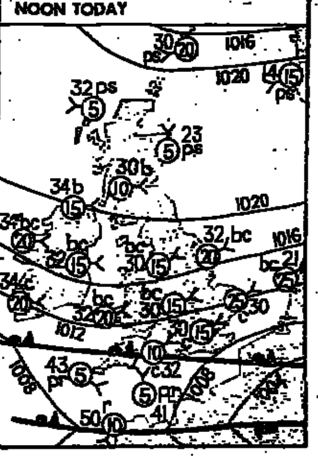
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	sn	−1	30	Guernsey	d	10	50
Birmingh'm	sn	−3	27	Inverness	f	−10	14
Blackpool	sn	−1	30	Jersey	c	8	46
Bristol	sn	−2	28	London	sn	−1	30
Cardiff	sn	−1	30	Manchester	sn	−2	28
Edinburgh	sn	−5	23	Newcastle	c	−1	30
Glasgow	c	−3	27	Ronaldsway	c	0	32

Satellite predictions

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R: (Jan 10) 5.34-5.35; SSW; 20SSW; S. Cosmos 880R: (Jan 10) 6.4-6.5; N; 15N; NNE. Cosmos 1286: 17.43-17.47; WNW; 20NNW; NNE. Intercosmos 14R: (Jan 10) 17.29-17.38; SW; 70W; NNE and 19.9-19.15, WNW, 20NW; N. Aryabhata R: 17.55-17.59, W; 30SSW, SSE.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

NOON TODAY



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	—	.05	1	34	Snow
Bridlington	—	.05	1	34	Cloudy
Bournemouth	—	.49	1	34	Snow
Swanage	—	.21	3	37	Sleet
Weymouth	—	.41	3	37	Rain
Exmouth	—	.82	5	41	Rain
Teignmouth	—	1.34	6	43	Rain
Falmouth	0.2	.77	12	54	Rain
Penzance	1.7	.85	12	54	Cloudy
Jersey	—	.59	9	48	Drizzle
Ilfracombe	—	1.37	2	36	Sleet
Anglesey	—	.01	1	34	Cloudy
Southport	—	.09	−1	30	Snow
Blackpool	—	.02	−1	30	Snow
Morecambe	—	—	0	32	Cloudy
Douglas	—	.02	5	41	Snow
Eskdalemuir	—	.04	−1	30	Snow
Prestwick	—	—	1	34	Cloudy
Abbotsinch	—	—	0	32	Cloudy
Tiree	0.4	—	1	34	Cloudy
Stornoway	6.4	.13	0	32	Sunny
Wick	4.1	.03	−1	30	Sun pds
Kinloss	2.2	—	−6	21	Sun ints
Dyce	—	.12	−5	23	Snow
Leuchars	—	.12	2	36	Snow

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Falmouth, Penzance, 12C (54F); lowest day max: Inverness, −7C (19F); highest rainfall: Cardiff, 1.77in; highest sunshine: Stornoway, 6.4hr.

London

Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, −1C (30F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, −3C (27F). Humidity: 6 pm, 83 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.18in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,013 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.56	6.9	1.16	6.9
Aberdeen	12.08	4.3	12.45	4.4
Avonmouth	6.31	13.2	7.00	13.3
Belfast	10.16	3.7	10.38	3.6
Cardiff	6.17	12.2	6.45	12.3
Devonport	5.10	5.5	5.41	5.4
Falmouth	4.40	5.3	5.11	5.2
Glasgow			12.12	4.8
Holyhead	9.35	5.7	10.00	5.7
Hull	5.29	7.4	5.57	7.4
Ilfracombe	5.09	9.1	5.39	9.3
Leith	1.32	5.6	2.05	5.6
Liverpool	10.33	9.5	10.58	9.6
Newquay	4.20	7.0	4.49	7.1
Oban	5.05	3.9	5.44	4.0
Penzance	4.08	5.6	4.37	5.5
Portland	6.12	2.2	6.52	2.1
Swansea	5.36	9.6	6.05	9.6
Tees	2.49	5.5	3.14	5.6

TOMORROW

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.47	7.0	2.08	7.1
Aberdeen	1.12	4.4	1.31	4.5
Avonmouth	7.23	13.5	7.51	13.5
Belfast	11.02	3.8	11.27	3.5
Cardiff	7.08	12.5	7.36	12.5
Devonport	5.06	5.7	6.37	5.5
Falmouth	5.36	5.5	6.07	5.3
Glasgow	12.43	4.7	1.00	5.0
Holyhead	10.23	5.8	10.49	5.8
Hull	6.21	7.6	6.42	7.6
Ilfracombe	6.00	9.5	6.29	9.5
Leith	2.25	5.7	2.56	5.7
Liverpool	11.22	9.7	11.49	9.7
Newquay	5.11	7.3	5.39	7.2
Oban	5.51	4.1	6.30	4.1
Penzance	5.01	5.8	5.34	5.6
Portland	7.06	2.4	7.44	2.2
Swansea	6.27	9.8	6.55	9.7
Tees	3.39	5.6	4.00	5.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	15	59	Cologne	f	−6	21	Las Palmas	s	23	73	Reykjavik	f	−10	14
Akrotiri	c	16	61	Copenhagen	f	−9	16	Lisbon	f	10	50	Rhodes	s	13	55
Alexandria	f	18	64	Corfu	s	11	52	Locarno	sn	1	34	Riyadh	s	21	70
Algiers	s	23	73	Dublin	sn	0	32	Luxembourg	c	−6	21	Rome	c	11	52
Amsterdam	f	−5	23	Dubrovnik	f	3	37	Madrid	f	7	45	Salzburg	c	−8	18
Barcelona	f	16	61	Faro	f	14	57	Majorca	s	18	64	Seoul	sn	0	32
Beirut	r	16	61	Florence	f	7	19	Malaga	c	13	55	Stockholm	s	−18	0
Belgrade	f	−5	23	Frankfurt	s	−6	21	Malta	f	15	59	Strasbourg	c	−4	25
Berlin	s	−7	19	Funchal	c	20	68	Milan	f	2	36	Tangier	s	18	64
Biarritz	s	17	63	Geneva	r	−1	30	Moscow	c	−21	−6	Tel Aviv	c	17	63
Boulogne	sn	−2	28	Gibraltar	s	16	61	Munich	sn	−9	16	Tenerife	s	24	75
Bordeaux	s	16	61	Helsinki	s	−18	0	Naples	c	9	48	Tokyo	c	6	43
Brussels	f	−4	25	Hongkong	s	19	66	Nice	c	10	50	Tunis	s	23	73
Budapest	f	−5	23	Innsbruck	sn	−9	16	Oslo	f	−19	−2	Valencia	s	22	72
Cairo	f	20	68	Istanbul	f	−2	28	Paris	c	−4	25	Venice	f	0	32
Cape Town	f	23	73	Jeddah	f	27	81	Perth	s	27	81	Vienna	f	−7	19
Casablanca	s	23	73	Johannesb'g	s	27	81	Prague	f	−9	16	Zurich	sn	−7	19

هكذا من الأصل